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GROUND FORCES FIELD MANUAL

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[Text] Annotation

The Ground Forces Field Manual, Part III (Platoon, Squad, Tank) sets forth basic provisions on preparation and conduct of modern combined-arms combat by the motorized rifle platoon (squad) and the tank platoon (tank), as well as recommendations for actions of grenade-launcher and antitank platoons (squads) in different kinds of combat.

The provisions contained in the Manual are to be applied creatively in conformity with the situation.

With the publication of this Manual, the Ground Forces Field Manual, Part III (Platoon, Squad, Tank) promulgated by CinC Ground Forces Order No 50, 1982 loses force.

Chapter 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Fundamentals of Combined-Arms Combat

1. **Combat** is the basic form of tactical operations by troops; it represents attacks, fire and maneuver of formations, units and subunits organized and coordinated by goal, place and time to destroy (rout) the enemy, repel his attacks and perform other missions in a limited area during a short time. There can be combined-arms, air defense, air, and naval combat.

2. Modern combined-arms combat is conducted by joint efforts of all participating troops with the employment of tanks, infantry fighting vehicles (IFV's) (APC's), artillery, air defense weapons, aircraft, helicopters, and other arms and equipment. It is characterized by decisiveness, intensity, fluidity, dynamic nature and ground-air nature of combat operations; by simultaneous, powerful fire effect to a great depth; by use of varied methods of performing combat missions; and by a swift transition from some kinds of operations to others.

3. In fulfilling the sacred duty of defending their socialist homeland, Soviet soldiers must fight with a full exertion of moral and physical efforts and in so doing display an unswerving will to win, staunchness, courage, sensible initiative and stratagem. Every private, sergeant, warrant officer and officer must be imbued with an unshakable resolve to destroy the enemy and perform the combat mission regardless of any difficulties and even of a threat to life itself. The commander is obligated to instil this resolve in all subordinates.

Allegiance to the Military Oath and international duty, political consciousness, mental stability, military discipline and combat cohesiveness of soldiers are very important conditions for achieving success in combat.

4. Modern combined-arms combat demands that soldiers have high combat proficiency, physical conditioning, and the ability to use the full might of arms and equipment and to employ means of protection and maskirovka [lit. "camouflage", however, includes "concealment" and "deception" -- FBIS]. This is achieved in the course of strenuous combat training, which is the main content of subunit day-to-day activity in peacetime and which continues during preparation for combat and in intervals between battles. Under wartime conditions the primary goal of combat training is to study the opposing enemy and master the most effective methods of defeating him in the situation at hand.

5. Combined-arms combat may be conducted using only conventional weapons or using nuclear and other weapons.

Conventional weapons include all fire-delivery and strike weapons employing artillery, antiaircraft, air-launched, small-arms and engineer munitions; missiles with conventional warheads; and incendiary munitions and incendiary mixtures. In combat using only conventional weapons the primary means of engaging the enemy is the fire of artillery, tanks, IFV's (APC's), antiaircraft weapons

and small arms in combination with air strikes. Precision weapons are the most effective kind of conventional weapons. They include reconnaissance/strike (reconnaissance/fire-delivery) complexes as well as other weapon complexes (systems) employing guided (correctable) and homing missiles and munitions which as a rule are capable of destroying targets with the first round or launch.

Incendiary munitions and mixtures are employed for engaging enemy personnel and weapons in the open or in fieldworks as well as his other arms, equipment and other targets.

Nuclear weapons are the most powerful means of hitting the enemy. They permit destroying enemy force groupings and creating areas of mass destruction and zones of radioactive contamination in a short time.

Subunits must fight skillfully using only conventional weapons and must always be in constant readiness for actions when nuclear weapons are employed.

6. The defense and the offensive are the principal kinds of combined-arms combat. Defense will be the most important and most widespread kind of combat at the beginning of a war.

The **defense** is accomplished deliberately or on a forced basis with the primary goal of repelling an enemy attack, inflicting losses on him and creating conditions for friendly forces to launch an attack. It will be used widely not only at the beginning of a war, but also in its course, but it is impossible to win victory by defense alone.

The **offensive** is accomplished for total defeat of the enemy and for taking the most important terrain areas (installations). Launching an attack from a position of defense will be most typical for subunits at the beginning of a war.

7. A platoon (squad, tank) in combat destroys the enemy by fire of its weapons and swiftly exploits the results of artillery fire and air strikes to perform the assigned combat mission. Passiveness and indecisiveness under the pretext of preserving one's forces are inadmissible.

Having modern arms, the platoon (squad, tank) is capable of reliably engaging enemy personnel, tanks, IFV's, APC's and antitank and other weapons and combating his low-flying aircraft, helicopters and other airborne targets as well as stubbornly defending an occupied strongpoint (position, firing position), attacking swiftly, operating on reconnaissance and in security, and performing other missions.

The motorized rifle (tank) platoon (squad, tank) usually operates as an element of the company (platoon) in performing a mission. It can operate independently in reconnaissance, as an assault team, and in combat outposts, march security and security at the halt. In addition, a motorized rifle platoon can

be assigned as an advance party from a motorized rifle battalion (company) which is operating as a tactical airborne assault force.

Depending on the mission being performed, nature of terrain and other situation conditions, a motorized rifle platoon (squad) can operate in dismounted formation (in winter on skis), in IFV's (APC's, motor vehicles), and tank-borne.

A motorized rifle platoon can receive the attachment of a grenade-launcher, antitank, flamethrower or antiaircraft subunit and sometimes a combat engineer subunit; CW reconnaissance scouts; and a tank; and a tank platoon in addition can receive the attachment of a motorized rifle subunit.

8. In performing combat missions, the motorized rifle, grenade-launcher and antitank platoons operate in march, approach march and combat formations and the tank platoon in march and combat formations depending on the situation.

The platoon and squad **march formation** is a column. It is used on the march, in the pursuit, and in executing a maneuver and must provide a high rate of movement and rapid deployment into approach march and combat formations.

The **approach march formation** is the platoon alignment during dismounted operations for movement in squad columns dispersed laterally (in a line of squads) to shorten the time for deploying into combat formation and for lesser vulnerability to strikes by all kinds of weapons.

The **combat formation** is the subunit alignment for fighting. It must correspond to the assigned mission and provide the following: full use of subunit combat capabilities; stability and aggressiveness in the defense; reliable engagement of the enemy to the greatest possible depth of his combat formation; rapid exploitation of results of fire effect on the enemy and of favorable terrain conditions; possibility of maneuver in the course of combat; least subunit vulnerability to strikes by all kinds of weapons; maintenance of continuous coordination; and convenience of command and control of subunits.

9. Successful performance of the combat mission assigned to the platoon (squad, tank) is achieved by the following: constant combat readiness; prompt detection of the enemy and his destruction by fire; decisiveness, aggressiveness and continuity in fighting and surprise of operations; employment of measures to deceive the enemy; a skillful combination of fire with movement and with use of maneuver; constant, precise coordination; skillful operations at night and under other conditions of limited visibility; combat support and firm command and control of the subunit.

10. **Constant combat readiness** of a platoon (squad, tank) is its capability of being committed to action at the prescribed time in an organized manner and successfully executing the assigned mission at any time. Constant combat readiness is achieved by the following: all personnel's proper understanding of their mission, high combat proficiency, and readiness for actions under conditions of enemy use of all kinds of weapons; their high political-moral

state, discipline, and vigilance; the platoon's full strength level and state of supply of everything necessary for fighting; constant readiness of arms and equipment for immediate use, and of personnel for performing their assigned missions; skillful command and control and accomplishment of combat support measures.

11. Prompt detection of the enemy and his destruction by fire are achieved by continuous observation and skillful use of one's weapons.

An observer is assigned in the platoon (squad) to look out for the ground and air enemy; during combat the commander and all platoon (squad, tank) personnel keep a lookout for the enemy. In all cases, all-around observation is conducted from the IFV (APC) or tank. Surveillance sectors are assigned based on the disposition of observation devices and firing ports and the placement of personnel.

Platoon (squad, tank) fire is the primary means of destroying the enemy in combat. The enemy is reliably engaged as follows: by prompt reconnaissance of targets; correct use of weapons in accordance with their combat capabilities; accuracy of fire, surprise in opening fire and conduct of fire with maximum density and intensity; and skillful control of fire in combat.

A platoon (squad, tank) conducts fire with weapons installed on IFV's (APC's) and tanks and with assault rifles, machineguns, sniper rifles and grenade launchers; it employs hand grenades; and in hand-to-hand combat it uses bayonet thrusts and butt strokes.

Enemy tanks, other armored vehicles, weapons and personnel are destroyed, his fieldworks are demolished and low-flying aircraft, helicopters and other air-borne targets are engaged by fire from IFV's and tanks. Personnel, weapons and other targets are destroyed by fire from APC's.

Assault rifles and machineguns are used to destroy enemy personnel and weapons. In addition, they can be used to engage low-flying airborne targets.

The sniper rifle is used to destroy important individual enemy targets (officers, observers, snipers, weapon crews, low-flying helicopters).

Antitank guided missiles, antitank grenade launchers and antitank grenades are used to destroy tanks and other armored vehicles, and other grenade launchers and hand grenades are used to engage enemy personnel and weapons located outside of shelters, in open emplacements, in trenches and behind cover (in hollows, ravines, and on reverse hillslopes).

Fire is differentiated as follows: by tactical missions to be performed into fire for destruction, suppression, harassment and so on; by kinds of weapons into small arms fire, fire from grenade launchers, IFV (APC) and tank weapons, artillery, mortars, ATGM systems, antiaircraft weapons and other fire; by methods of conduct into fire by direct and semidirect laying, fire from indirect firing positions and other fire; by rate of fire into single rounds,

short or long bursts, sustained fire, surprise close-range concentrated fire (surprise fire opened up by machineguns and assault rifles from close range), salvo fire and other fire; by *direction of fire* into frontal (directed toward the front of a target), flanking fire (directed at the flank of a target) and cross fire (conducted against one target from two or more directions); by *methods of fire* into fire from in place, from the halt (from the short halt), from the move, from onboard, with lateral dispersion, with dispersion in depth, area fire and other fire; and by *kinds of fire* into fire against an individual target and concentrated, barrage, multilayered, multitiered and other fire.

The enemy can be engaged by the fire of individual weapons or by concentrated squad and platoon fire.

The platoon (squad) also can engage enemy armored vehicles and personnel using antitank and antipersonnel mines.

One or several alert-status weapons are assigned in the platoon to promptly open fire against low-flying enemy aircraft, helicopters and other airborne targets which appear suddenly. These airborne targets may be engaged by concentrated platoon or squad fire depending on the situation.

12. Decisiveness, aggressiveness and continuity in fighting lie in a constant striving to defeat the enemy, inflict damage on him by the fire of all weapons, and impose one's will by daring, bold actions carried out persistently day and night in any weather. **Surprise** in operations with measures used to deceive the enemy permits catching him unawares, causing panic and creating favorable conditions for victory even over an enemy of superior strength.

The platoon (squad, tank) must **skillfully fight at night and under other conditions of limited visibility**. The night creates conditions for covert penetration into the enemy disposition and for a surprise attack on him. Night combat requires thorough preparation to perform combat missions, high proficiency, conditioning, boldness, and the ability to get one's bearings quickly, use night vision devices, and use illumination and target designation equipment.

13. In combat the platoon (squad, tank) must skillfully combine fire with movement and widely employ maneuver, taking advantage of favorable terrain conditions. Personnel and equipment as well as fire are maneuvered.

Personnel and equipment are maneuvered to occupy a favorable position for conducting fire against the most vulnerable place in the enemy combat formation, especially the flank and rear, as well as to take subunits out from under an enemy attack.

The following are kinds of maneuver of personnel and equipment: close envelopment, wide envelopment and withdrawal (Fig. 1). The *close envelopment* is a maneuver executed to move for an attack on the enemy flank. A *wide envelopment* is a deeper maneuver executed to move for an attack on the enemy rear. A

close envelopment usually is executed in close fire and tactical coordination, and the wide envelopment in tactical coordination with subunits operating from the front. The withdrawal is a maneuver executed to move friendly subunits out from under an enemy attack and occupy a more favorable position. It is conducted only by permission of the senior commander.

A maneuver must be simple and must be executed swiftly, covertly and suddenly for the enemy. Results of fire engagement of the enemy, exposed flanks, gaps, terrain irregularities, concealed routes of approach, aerosols (smokes), and on the defense in addition trenches and communication trenches are used to execute it.

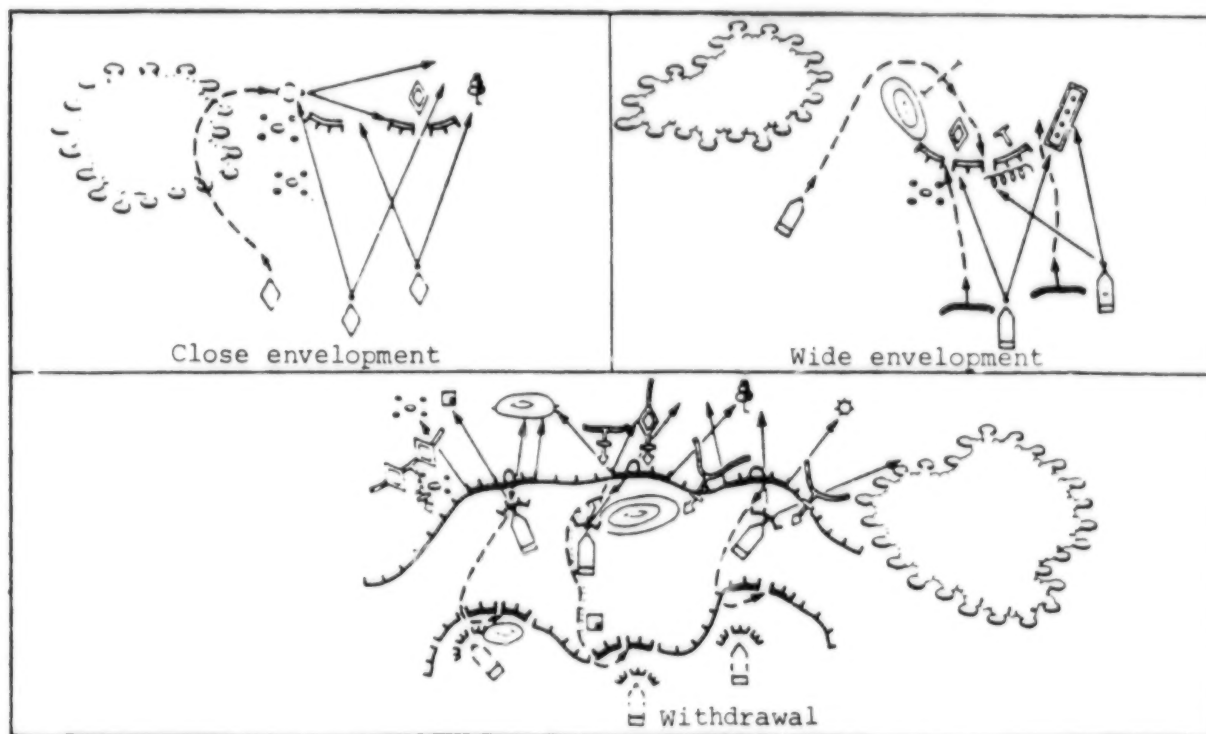


Fig. 1. Maneuver of subunits in combat (variant)

A maneuver of fire (Fig. 2) is employed to more effectively engage the enemy. It consists of a concentration of platoon (squad) fire against one important target, timely transfer of fire from one target to another, and conduct of platoon fire against several targets at the same time.

14. Constant, precise coordination among squads (tanks) in the platoon, its attached weapons, and adjacent subunits consists of coordinating their efforts with each other by missions, lines and time. For this the platoon (squad, tank) commander must firmly know his own subunit's combat mission and methods of executing it, missions of adjacent subunits, reference points, and warning, control and coordination signals established by the senior commander. In combat he is obligated to maintain communications with the subunits (weapons) with which he is coordinating, perform assigned missions at prescribed times,

promptly exchange situation data with subunits with which he is coordinating, and actively support them with all available means. On defense it is necessary above all to help a subunit defending the most important positions, and on the offensive to help the subunit which has advanced farthest forward.

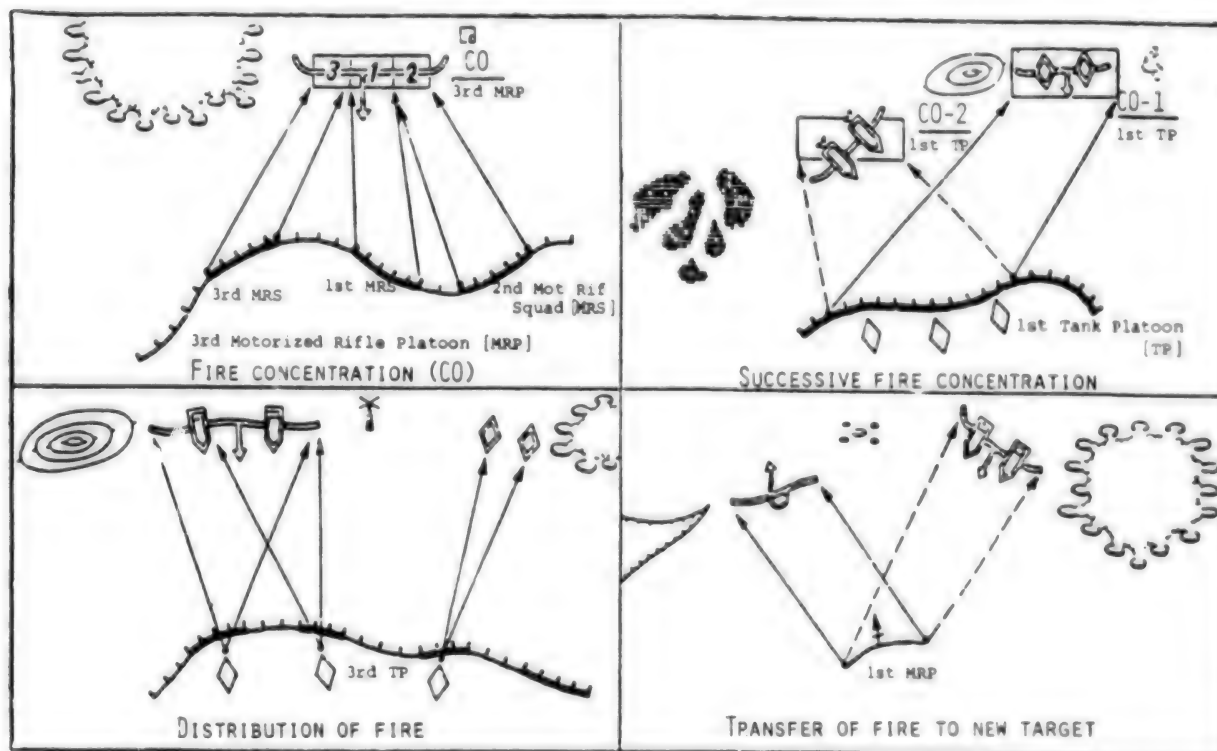


Fig. 2. Maneuver of fire (variant)

15. Combat support of platoon (squad, tank) operations consists of organizing and accomplishing measures aimed at maintaining combat readiness and preserving its combat effectiveness as well as at creating favorable conditions for prompt, successful execution of the assigned mission. It is organized based on the commander's decision in all kinds of combat and also during movement and disposition at the halt; it includes reconnaissance, security, protection against mass destruction weapons, maskirovka, and engineer and chemical warfare support. Protection against enemy precision weapons is an important direction of measures for all kinds of combat support.

The platoon (squad, tank) commander must take prompt steps to replenish missiles and ammunition; refuel; service and maintain combat vehicles and arms; and provide personnel with individual protective gear, decontamination gear, food and other supplies; and also monitor upkeep and proper use of personal gear and equipment of privates and NCO's.

Personal gear and equipment includes gear and other property intended for privates and NCO's and is divided into individual and unit gear and equipment.

The individual part of personal gear and equipment usually is with the private and NCO and includes the personal weapon, ammunition, protective mask (breathing mask), infantry shovel, steel helmet, field gear, canteen of water, and combat field pack containing the mess tin, spoon, cup, field ration, individual first-aid kit, means of water decontamination and items of personal hygiene. The makeup of the individual part of personal gear and equipment can be changed by the commander's decision.

All other property comprises the unit part of personal gear and equipment, which is transported in the IFV (APC, motor vehicle) or tank and accommodated according to recommendations set forth in operation manuals.

2. Command and Control of Subunits

16. Command and control of subunits consists of the purposeful work of the platoon (squad, tank) commander to maintain platoon (squad, tank) combat readiness, prepare it for combat and direct it in the performance of assigned missions. The commander's decision is the basis of command and control.

The platoon (squad, tank) commander bears full and personal responsibility for combat readiness and preparation of the platoon (squad, tank), weapons and equipment for combat and for successful performance of the combat mission at the prescribed times, as well as for the personnel's education, military discipline and political attitude and morale. He always must know where they are, what mission they are performing, what his subordinate subunits (privates, NCO's) need and what their political attitude and morale is.

In combat the platoon (squad, tank) commander must observe the course of combat, reconnoiter the enemy, assign missions to subordinates promptly, and make skilled use of all weapons as well as results of fires delivered on the enemy.

The platoon (squad, tank) commander usually organizes for combat on the terrain or, if this is impossible, in the attack position from a map (diagram, terrain model). In this case the platoon commander updates combat missions for squads (tanks) and attached weapons on the terrain at the time they are occupying positions (or moving up to the final coordination line). The platoon (squad, tank) commander's work procedure depends on the specific situation, mission received and time available.

17. On receiving a combat mission, the platoon commander clarifies it, estimates the situation, makes the decision, performs ground reconnaissance, issues the combat order, and organizes coordination, combat support, command and control, and preparation of personnel, weapons and equipment for combat, then checks platoon readiness to perform the combat mission and reports this to the company commander at the prescribed time.

In clarifying the mission received the platoon commander must understand the company and platoon mission, which targets are to be engaged on the axis of platoon actions by senior commanders' weapons, missions of adjacent units and

procedure for coordinating with them, as well as time of readiness to execute the mission.

In estimating the situation the platoon commander must study the following: enemy makeup, position, possible nature of actions and locations of his weapons; status, state of supply and capabilities of the platoon and attached subunits; makeup, position, and nature of actions of adjacent units and conditions for coordination with them; nature of terrain, its protective and concealing features, favorable approaches, obstacles and barriers, and conditions for observation and conduct of fire. In addition, the platoon commander takes account of the state of weather and time of year and day and their influence on preparing and conducting combat.

In his decision the platoon commander determines methods of performing the assigned mission (what enemy to engage where and by what means, and measures to be used to deceive him), missions for squads (tanks), attached subunits and weapons, and organization of command and control.

In conducting ground reconnaissance the platoon commander points out on the terrain the reference points, position of the enemy and most likely nature of his actions, and updates missions for the squads (tanks) and other matters involving use of the terrain in combat (locations of squad positions, of firing positions for IFV's, APC's, tanks, and antitank and other weapons, of obstacles and of passages in them; route of platoon advance; and dismount locations for motorized rifle squads).

In the combat order the platoon commander indicates the following:

- Reference points;
- Enemy makeup, position, nature of actions and locations of his weapons;
- Mission of the company and platoon;
- Targets on axis of platoon actions to be engaged by assets of senior commanders, as well as missions of adjacent units;
- Combat missions for squads (tanks) and the attached subunits and weapons; in addition, the motorized rifle platoon commander indicates missions for immediately subordinate personnel (sniper, rifleman-medical and others);
- Readiness time for mission execution;
- His location and his deputy.

The combat order must be set forth concisely and extremely clearly.

In organizing coordination the platoon commander must coordinate efforts of organic and attached weapons for successful performance of the assigned mission, achieve correct, uniform understanding of the combat mission and methods

of executing it by all squad (tank) commanders, and also indicate warning, control and coordination signals and the sequence of actions in response to them.

In organizing combat support the platoon commander indicates the procedure for observation and the personnel's actions when the enemy employs mass destruction and precision weapons, the procedure for engineer preparation of positions, measures for maskirovka and security, and the procedure for fulfilling them.

In organizing command and control the platoon commander updates (imparts) radio operating data and the procedure for using radio communications equipment and signaling devices.

18. On receiving a combat mission the squad (tank) commander must do the following: understand the platoon and squad (tank) mission as well as missions of adjacent units, readiness time to execute the mission, procedure and times of its execution; clarify where the enemy is and what he is doing as well as locations of his weapons; study the terrain, its protective and concealing features, favorable approaches, obstacles and barriers, and conditions for observing and conducting fire; determine missions for the personnel and issue the combat order.

In the combat order the squad (tank) commander indicates the following:

- Reference points;
- Enemy makeup, position, nature of actions and locations of his weapons;
- Mission of the platoon and squad (tank);
- Missions of adjacent units;
- Missions for the personnel: gunner-operator (gunner, machinegun operator of APC), machinegunners, grenade launcher operator, driver-mechanic (driver), and if necessary also the remaining personnel; in addition, commanders of the grenade launcher and antitank squads indicate missions for crews;
- Warning, control and coordination signals and sequence of actions in response to them;
- Readiness time to execute the mission and his deputy.

In assigning missions to personnel, the squad commander must indicate each subordinate's place in the combat formation (or at the position) and determine the procedure for observing and conducting fire.

After issuing the combat order the squad (tank) commander organizes preparation of the squad (tank) to execute the mission: replenishment of missiles and ammunition, IFV (APC) and tank servicing and maintenance, and performance of

prescribed engineer support work; then he checks the personnel's knowledge of missions and their state of supply of everything necessary for combat and reports squad (tank) readiness for combat to the platoon commander.

19. Fire control is a very important duty of the platoon (squad, tank) commander. It includes the following: reconnoitering ground and air targets, assessing their importance and determining the priority of engagement; selecting the kind of weapon and ammunition and the kind and method of fire; giving target designations and commands for commencing fire or assigning fire missions; observing results of fire and adjusting it; and monitoring ammunition consumption.

The senior commander assigns common reference points and signals for fire control. It is prohibited to change them. If necessary the platoon commander can assign his own reference points in addition, but only the reference points indicated by the senior commander are used in reports to the senior commander and in maintaining coordination.

Easily visible terrain features are chosen as reference points. When night sights are used, terrain features with large reflectivity within the effective range of the sights are selected as reference points. Reference points are numbered from right to left and by lines from yourself toward the enemy. One is designated the base reference point.

Target designation can be accomplished from reference points (terrain features) and from the direction of movement (or assault) by tracer bullets and rounds, by shell bursts and signaling devices, as well as by pointing devices and weapons at the target.

20. The platoon commander controls the platoon by radio, voice commands, signaling devices and personal example.

The platoon commander's command-observation post is located as follows: in the depth of the strongpoint on defense; in the platoon combat formation in the attack; and during motorized rifle platoon dismounted operations, behind the platoon extended line in a place providing best observation of the enemy, of actions by one's subordinates and adjacent units, and of the terrain as well as continuous control of the platoon.

The squad commander controls subordinates by voice commands, signaling devices and personal example. He always is in the squad line during dismounted squad operations.

Within the IFV (APC) or tank the platoon (squad, tank) commander controls subordinates' actions by commands given over the intercom, by voice, and by prescribed signals.

21. The report to the senior commander and notification of adjacent units and subordinates about the situation are a very important duty of the platoon (squad, tank) commander in combat.

The report to the senior commander indicates what mission is being performed by the subunit where and by what time, situation of adjacent units, enemy makeup and nature of actions, and one's decision.

The platoon (squad, tank) commander immediately reports the following to the senior commander: a surprise enemy attack or his appearance where he was not expected; detected obstacles and contaminated areas; capture of enemy prisoners, documents and arms; enemy use of new means and methods of operations; an abrupt change in enemy operations (surprise withdrawal, assumption of a defense, conduct of a counterattack); an abrupt change in the situation and loss of coordination with adjacent units; and each decision made on his own initiative in connection with a situation change.

22. Rules for conversations are followed strictly in operating radios. In the platoon all commands in combat are transmitted in the clear over radio. In transmitting commands, squad (tank) commanders are called up by callsigns, and terrain points are indicated from reference points and by code names. When the enemy performs communications jamming, radios are tuned to alternate frequencies at the company (platoon) commander's order.

Personnel are warned about the air enemy, about an immediate threat, about the beginning of enemy use of nuclear, chemical and biological (bacteriological) weapons and also about radioactive, chemical and biological (bacteriological) contamination by common signals which are constantly in effect. All subunit personnel must know the warning signals. The platoon (squad, tank) commander determines the procedure for subordinates' actions in response to warning signals in advance and gives appropriate commands when they are received.

23. A battalion (company) recognition and identification post (point) may be assigned from a specially trained squad (crew) for mutual recognition and for determining affiliation and location of units and subunits.

The recognition and identification post (point) usually consists of two privates and one NCO, who is placed in charge.

The post (point) must have observation devices, a large-scale map or terrain diagram, observation log, compass, watch, lantern, communications equipment and equipment for sending recognition, identification and warning signals.

The recognition and identification post (point) senior person is obligated to do the following: establish the alert duty procedure; organize preparation of the post (point) location and its maskirovka; check serviceability of observation devices, communications equipment and equipment for sending recognition, identification and warning signals; and promptly give signals in accordance with the mission received from the commander (officer in charge) who put out the post (point).

The recognition and identification post (point) duty person observes the air and terrain in indicated sectors. On detecting recognition signals being given by the troops as well as by aircraft and helicopters, he determines

their conformity to signals in force, reports to the post (point) senior person and on his order sends an identification or warning signal.

The post (point) senior person reports to the commander (officer in charge) who put out the post about detected signals and targets by established procedure, and in accordance with the mission received gives the command to send identification or warning signals. An entry is made in the observation log about results of observation and signals given.

Observation is conducted continuously. If technical equipment for recognition and identification is present at the post, appropriate signals are sent based on the mission received from the commander or officer in charge who put out the post.

24. Political work in the platoon (squad, tank crew) is performed to instil in personnel devotion to the Soviet Motherland, Communist Party and Soviet government, allegiance to the Military Oath and international duty, and constant readiness to perform the assigned combat mission under all conditions.

In performing political work the platoon (squad, tank) commander is obligated to do the following:

- Constantly instil high moral-political and combat qualities and conscious military discipline in subordinates, study their mood and delve into their needs and requirements;
- Explain features of the situation and propagandize among personnel combat exploits performed by soldiers in battles;
- Educate subordinates in a spirit of military friendship, comradeship and mutual help in combat, and mobilize them by personal example for exemplary performance of military duty.

The platoon (squad, tank) commander should rely on party and Komsomol members in his work of political and military education of subordinates. The basic form of political work in the platoon is the platoon commander's personal contact with each NCO and private.

3. Duties of Squad (Tank Crew) Personnel

25. NCO's and privates play a great role in combined-arms combat. To win victory over the enemy they must know their weapons and combat equipment to perfection, keep them in constant combat readiness, master them expertly and use them skillfully in combat. In addition, every NCO and private must be ready if necessary to replace a comrade who has become a casualty, and therefore knowledge of a related military specialty is mandatory.

Every NCO and private is obligated to do the following:

- Know the combat mission of the platoon and of his own squad or tank, and his own mission;
- Know enemy organization, arms, equipment and subunit tactics, especially the combat capabilities of his tanks, other armored vehicles and antitank weapons, and their most vulnerable places;
- Know the arms and equipment of his own subunit;
- Know dimensions, volume, sequence and time periods of preparing fieldworks; be able to quickly prepare emplacements and shelters, including with the use of explosives, and to perform maskirovka;
- In combat constantly observe, promptly detect the enemy and immediately report him to the commander;
- Act staunchly and stubbornly in the defense and boldly and decisively in the attack; destroy the enemy, especially his tanks and other armored vehicles, by all methods and means; move skillfully on the battlefield and skillfully select firing positions (places for firing); display bravery, initiative and resourcefulness in combat and assist a comrade;
- Be physically strong and hardy and master hand-to-hand combat techniques;
- Be able to recognize the air enemy and conduct small arms fire against his low-flying aircraft, helicopters and other airborne targets;
- Protect the commander in combat, and boldly assume command of the subunit in case he is wounded or killed;
- Know methods of protection against enemy mass destruction and precision weapons; make skillful use of the terrain, individual protective gear and protective features of vehicles; negotiate obstacles, barriers and contaminated areas, and lay and disarm antitank and antipersonnel mines; perform decontamination;
- Not leave his place in combat without the commander's permission; if wounded or injured by radioactive substances, chemical and biological (bacterial) agents as well as by incendiary weapons, take necessary measures of self-help and mutual help and continue performing the mission; take along one's personal weapon if ordered to proceed to the aid station; if it is impossible to proceed to the aid station, crawl off to cover with the weapon and await the medics;
- Be able to prepare arms and ammunition for combat use and quickly and adroitly load clips, magazines and belts with cartridges; keep an eye on ammunition consumption and fueling of the IFV (APC) or tank and promptly report expenditure of 0.5 and 0.75 of the individual (unit) reserve of

ammunition and of the normal fuel issue to one's commander; if the IFV (APC) or tank is damaged, quickly take steps to restore it.

26. The squad (tank) commander is obligated to do the following:

- Maintain constant combat readiness and high teamwork and coordination of the squad (tank crew) for fighting, and know his subordinates' moral and job qualities;
- Skillfully command the squad (tank) in combat and persistently strive to perform the assigned mission;
- Set the example for subordinates of aggressiveness, bravery, endurance and efficiency, especially in difficult minutes of combat; constantly show concern for subordinates and for supplying them with everything necessary for successful fighting;
- Use observation devices skillfully, and personally observe the enemy, the platoon commander's signals and adjacent units' actions; in necessary cases, if there is a backup control panel, conduct fire against targets with IFV (tank) armament;
- Skillfully prepare communications equipment for operation and operate it, and constantly maintain stable communications with the platoon commander;
- Be able to calibrate and register weapons, operate the IFV (APC) and tank, conduct accurate fire with squad weapons and IFV (APC) or tank armament, get his bearings on any terrain, use navigational gear and a topographic map, determine the position of targets, plot them on the map or diagram and transmit data obtained to the platoon commander;
- Know the IFV (APC), tank and armament and keep them serviceable, promptly organize their servicing and maintenance, and in case of damage report to the platoon commander and organize repair;
- Monitor ammunition and fuel consumption, report to the platoon commander about the expenditure of 0.5 and 0.75 of the individual (unit) reserve of ammunition and of the normal fuel issue and take steps to replenish them; expend emergency supplies only by permission of the platoon commander.

27. The IFV gunner-operator (tank gunner) is obligated to do the following:

- Know the armament of the IFV (tank) and aiming and observation devices and keep them in constant combat readiness;
- Know rules for launching ATGM's and firing the gun and coaxial machinegun (using the system of controlled armament) and be able to conduct accurate fire;

- Destroy detected targets on command of the squad (tank) commander or independently;
- During dismounted squad operations support it continuously by the fire of IFV weapons;
- Systematically check the condition of armament, aiming devices and loading and laying gear, service and maintain them, immediately remedy detected malfunctions and report this to the squad (tank) commander;
- Know how to inspect, prepare and stow ammunition;
- Know how to operate the radio and intercom;
- Know how to move the IFV or tank out from under enemy fire to the nearest cover; help the driver-mechanic perform servicing, maintenance and repair;
- Know the duties of the squad (tank) commander and replace him if necessary.

28. The senior operator (operator) of the ATGM system is obligated to do the following:

- Know the ATGM system and keep it in constant combat readiness;
- Know rules for launching ATGM's and be able to guide them and accurately hit enemy targets;
- Destroy detected targets on command of the squad commander or independently and report results of launches;
- Systematically check the condition of ATGM system missiles and mechanisms, service and maintain them, immediately remedy detected malfunctions and report this to the squad commander;
- Know the duties of the squad commander and replace him if necessary.

29. The automatic grenade launcher operator is obligated to do the following:

- Know the design and the procedures and rules for firing the automatic grenade launcher, and keep it in constant combat readiness;
- Destroy detected targets on command of the squad commander or independently and report results of fire;
- Systematically check the condition of the automatic grenade launcher, service and maintain it, immediately remedy detected malfunctions and report this to the squad commander;
- Know the duties of appointed persons of the crew and skillfully perform them if necessary;

- Know the duties of the squad commander and replace him if necessary.

30. The APC machinegunner is obligated to do the following:

- Know the machinegun, keep it serviceable and be able to conduct accurate fire with it;
- Destroy detected targets on command of the commander or independently;
- During dismounted squad operations support it by fire from the APC;
- Be able to operate the radio and intercom;
- Be able to move the APC out from under enemy fire to the nearest cover.

31. The grenade launcher operator, machinegun operator (machinegunner) and senior rifleman (rifleman) are obligated to do the following:

- Know their weapons, keep them in serviceable condition and be able to conduct accurate fire with them, observe results of fire and skillfully adjust it;
- Continuously observe the battlefield and report detected targets to the squad commander; destroy them by fire at the commander's command or independently; observe adjacent elements and support them by fire;
- Be able to use devices and mechanisms situated in the IFV (APC) assault compartment;
- Assist the gunner-operator in preparing and stowing ammunition and servicing and maintaining armament, and assist the driver-mechanic (driver) in performing servicing, maintenance and repair on the IFV (APC);
- With forced separation from one's squad, immediately join the nearest squad and continue fighting as part of it.

32. The driver-mechanic of the IFV (driver of APC or motor vehicle) and tank is obligated to do the following:

- Know the design, technical capabilities, and rules for operating and servicing the IFV (APC, motor vehicle) or tank and keep it in constant readiness for action; skillfully operate it under all situation conditions, at any time of year and day;
- Maintain prescribed distance, speed and place in platoon march and combat formations; be able to prepare the vehicle to cross water obstacles, crossings and other difficult terrain sectors and negotiate them confidently;

- Know and observe standards for loading the IFV (APC, motor vehicle) and tank and the rules for boarding and carrying people; be able to prepare for towing and to tow armament and equipment;
- Know the location or direction of operations of one's subunit and the route of movement to it; always be with the vehicle at the designated place or point;
- Know and precisely execute commands and signals for movement control and command and control;
- Be able to use a route diagram, get one's bearings on the terrain, select a sheltered place, prepare an emplacement and camouflage it and the vehicle;
- Know fuel and lubricant grades and consumption rates and do not permit their excessive consumption; promptly report expenditure of 0.5 and 0.75 of the scale of normal fuel issue to the commander;
- Master the personal weapon, use it for self-protection and if necessary for protection of a combat-effective vehicle, and under no conditions allow the vehicle to be captured by the enemy;
- On discovering a vehicle malfunction (damage), immediately report to the commander and take steps to remedy it.

The driver-mechanic of an IFV (APC driver) or tank in addition is obligated to do the following:

- Know and be able to use externally mounted and built-in equipment;
- Know the fighting vehicle's armament and be able to load and fire the gun and machinegun;
- During movement on the terrain skillfully use its protective features and ensure best conditions for conducting fire; observe and report detected targets and results of their engagement;
- Be able to operate the radio and intercom.

33. The tank loader is obligated to do the following:

- Know ammunition, be able to inspect, prepare and stow it, and know which ammunition is stowed where; load the weapon quickly and dexterously;
- Help the gunner keep armament in serviceable condition, together with him quickly remedy malfunctions and stoppages arising during fire, and assist the driver-mechanic in servicing, maintaining and repairing the tank;
- Observe and report detected targets and results of their engagement to the tank commander;

- Monitor ammunition consumption and promptly report it to the tank commander;
- Know the antiaircraft machinegun and rules for firing it and be able to conduct fire against airborne targets;
- Know the gunner's duties and replace him if necessary.

In addition, the command-tank loader is obligated to do the following:

- Know the design of the radio and intercom, keep them in constant readiness for operation and quickly remedy malfunctions which arise;
- Be able to quickly come up in radio communications and know the rules and procedure for operation on a radio net;
- Be on duty at the radio when the commander exits the vehicle.

34. The sniper is obligated to do the following:

- Know his weapon, keep it serviceable and be able to fire it accurately;
- Attentively observe the battlefield, detect and evaluate targets, and destroy the most important ones (officers, observers, snipers, weapon crews, low-flying helicopters) at the commander's command or independently;
- Skillfully use protective and concealing properties of the terrain and terrain features in order to occupy a favorable firing position for engaging the enemy.

35. The medic-rifleman is obligated to do the following:

- Know and skillfully use a medic's medical gear as well as improvised means for giving medical assistance;
- Keep a lookout for the appearance of wounded on the battlefield and report them to the commander;
- Personally give first aid to the seriously wounded and be able to use protective and concealing features of the terrain for sheltering them;
- Be able to evacuate the wounded from an IFV (APC) or tank.

Chapter 2 - THE DEFENSE

1. General Provisions

36. The defense has the goal of repelling an offensive by superior enemy forces, inflicting maximum losses on him, holding important terrain areas (objects) and thereby creating favorable conditions for launching an offensive.

The defense can be prepared in advance or be organized in the course of combat, under conditions of an absence of contact with the enemy or of direct contact with him.

37. The defense must be stable and aggressive, capable of withstanding strikes by all kinds of weapons and the assault of superior groups of enemy tanks and infantry supported by aggressive operations of his airborne assault forces, airmobile teams, and raiding and reconnaissance parties.

Stability and aggressiveness of the defense are achieved by the following: tenacity, staunchness and stubbornness of defending units in repelling enemy assaults, and their high morale; a skillfully organized defense and fire plan; continuous reconnaissance of the enemy; thorough maskirovka of the strongpoint or firing position; skillful use of favorable terrain conditions and engineer preparation of the terrain, and employment of methods of combat operations unexpected by the enemy; fulfillment of measures of protection against enemy mass destruction and precision weapon; comprehensive support and training of personnel for lengthy combat operations, including also under conditions of total encirclement.

By taking skilled advantage of his weapons, fieldworks and favorable terrain conditions in the defense, every soldier is capable of destroying a large number of enemy personnel and successfully fighting attacking enemy tanks and other armored vehicles.

The platoon (squad, tank) does not have the right to leave an occupied strongpoint (position) and withdraw without an order of the company (platoon) commander.

2. The Platoon in the Defense

38. By taking skilled advantage of its weapons, the terrain and its engineer preparation as well as obstacles, the motorized rifle (tank) platoon is capable of inflicting great losses on an attacking enemy and holding the occupied positions. As a rule it defends as an element of the company; it can be in the battalion reserve; it can be assigned to combat outposts, a combat reconnaissance patrol or a fire ambush; and it can become part of a battalion (company) armored group with a portion of its forces or at full strength.

The platoon defends a strongpoint up to 400 m laterally and up to 300 m in depth.

39. Alignment of the motorized rifle (tank) platoon defense includes the following: platoon combat formation, platoon strongpoint, and fire plan.

The main efforts of the platoon in the defense are concentrated on the axis of expected enemy attack and on holding an important terrain area (object). The defense alignment must ensure repulse of an enemy assault and destruction of his tanks and personnel ahead of the FEBA, on the flanks, and in the depth of the defense.

40. A platoon combat formation is aligned depending on the assigned mission and terrain conditions. Positions of a motorized rifle platoon's squads in the defense (Fig. 3) usually are disposed in a line in one trench. In strongpoints situated on the most probable axis of enemy attack, the position of one of the platoon's squads can be prepared in the depth of the strongpoint (on a second line) 100-200 m behind the trench to reinforce defense stability. With the threat of an assault from the flank, the combat formation can be aligned in an echelon right or left, and that of a tank platoon in addition (Fig. 4) in a vee or wedge.

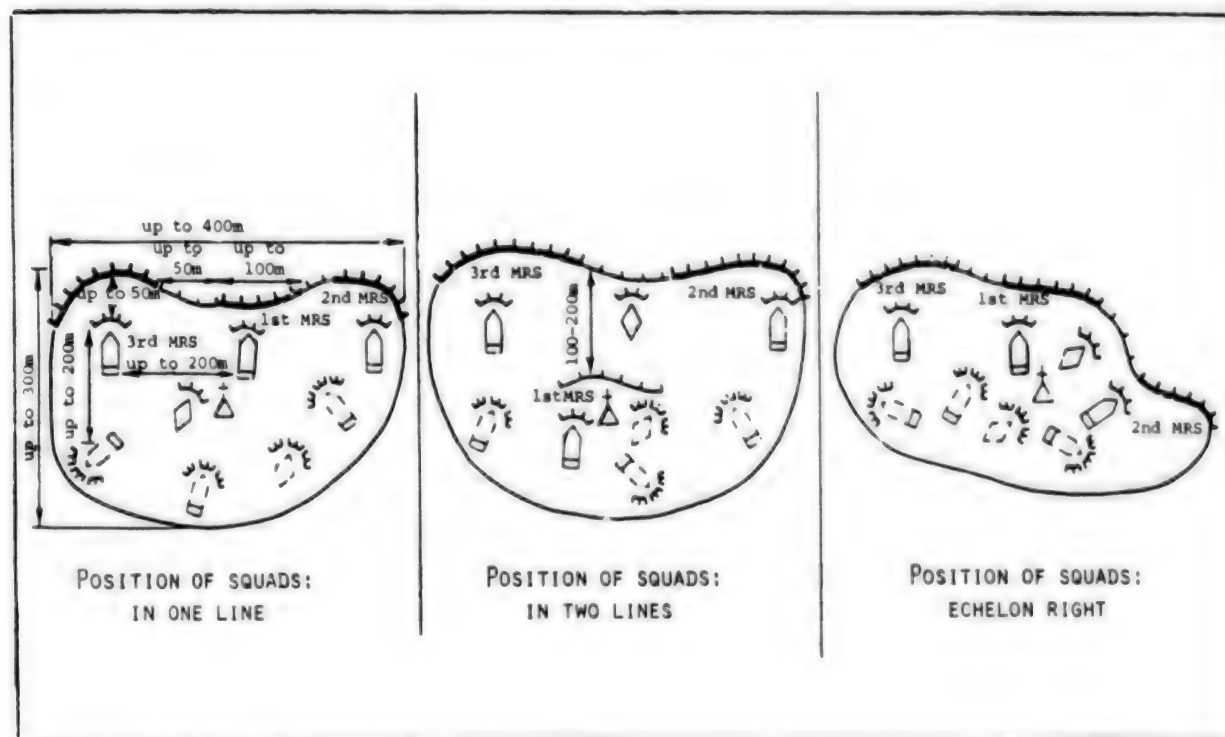


Fig. 3. Combat formation of motorized rifle platoon in the defense (variant)

IFV's and tanks in a platoon strongpoint are disposed laterally and in depth with an interval up to 200 m. Firing positions are selected for them with consideration of terrain conditions both on forward as well as reverse hill-slopes to ensure the following: observation of the enemy; conduct of direct fire to maximum range from guns, machineguns and ATGM's; mutual fire support; capability of conducting concentrated fire ahead of the FEBA and on the flanks

of the strongpoint; a perimeter defense, concealed disposition of weapons; and maskirovka.

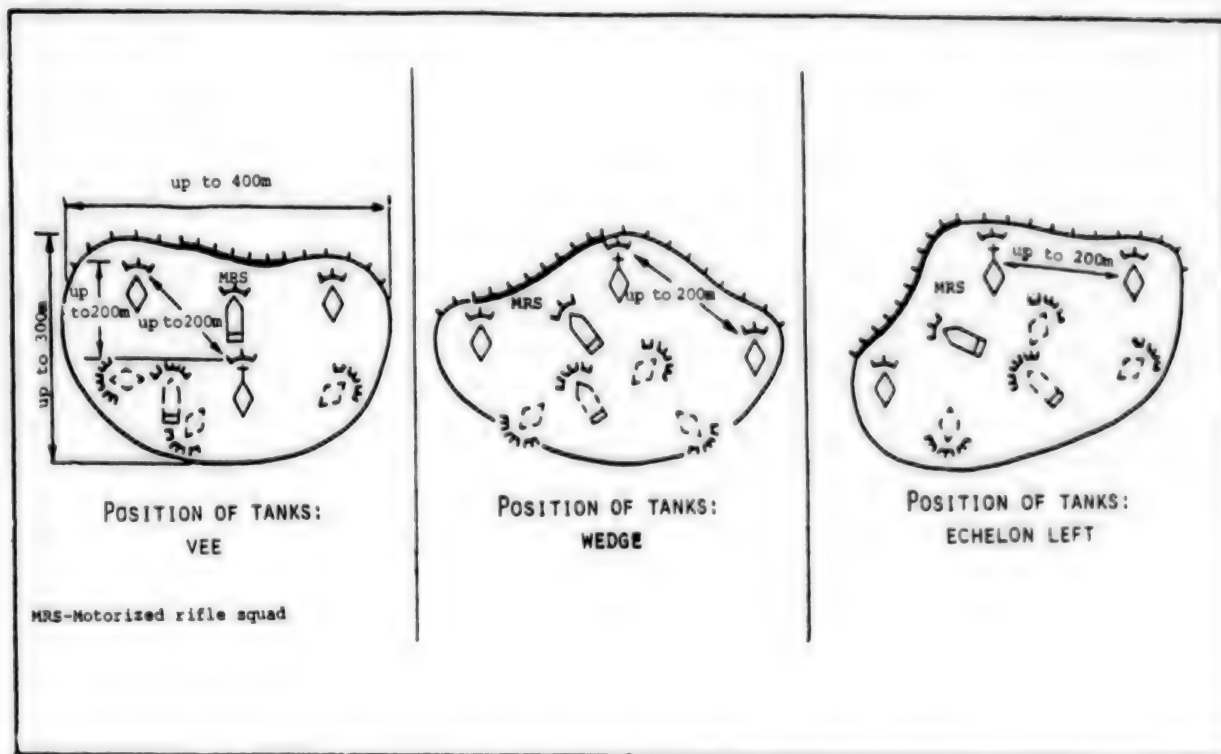


Fig. 4. Combat formation of tank platoon in the defense (variant)

APC's usually occupy firing positions in the depth of the strongpoint to ensure the capability of conducting machinegun fire primarily toward the flanks and in the gaps.

The antitank squad and flamethrower squad attached to the motorized rifle platoon can be disposed at positions of motorized rifle squads, and the grenade launcher squad can be disposed in gaps between them or on the flank of the platoon strongpoint. The possibility of maneuvering these squads to the most dangerous axis during combat and for occupying a perimeter defense is envisaged.

Antitank weapons and tanks not subordinate to the platoon commander may occupy firing positions in the platoon strongpoint and on its flanks. The platoon commander must know the missions of these assets and maintain close coordination with them.

The grenade launcher platoon (Fig. 5) usually operates at full strength or by squads, occupying firing positions in gaps between strongpoints of motorized rifle companies (platoons) or on their flanks. The frontage of firing positions can be as follows: up to 100 m for a platoon, up to 20 m for a squad, and intervals between squads are 10-20 m.

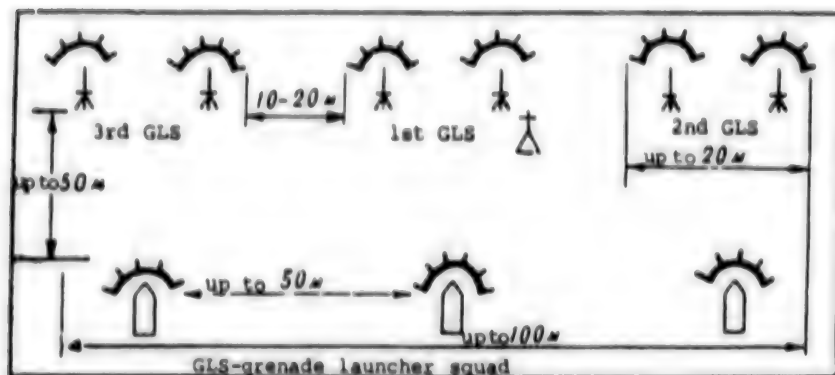


Fig. 5. Combat formation of grenade launcher platoon in the defense (variant)

The antitank platoon (Fig. 6) usually operates at full strength, occupying positions in the strongpoints of motorized rifle companies or in gaps between them on avenues of probable tank approach, deploying on a line of 500-1,000 m. The frontage of firing positions can be as follows: at least 15 m between ATGM systems and 100-200 m between ATGM squads (or crews of heavy antitank grenade launchers).

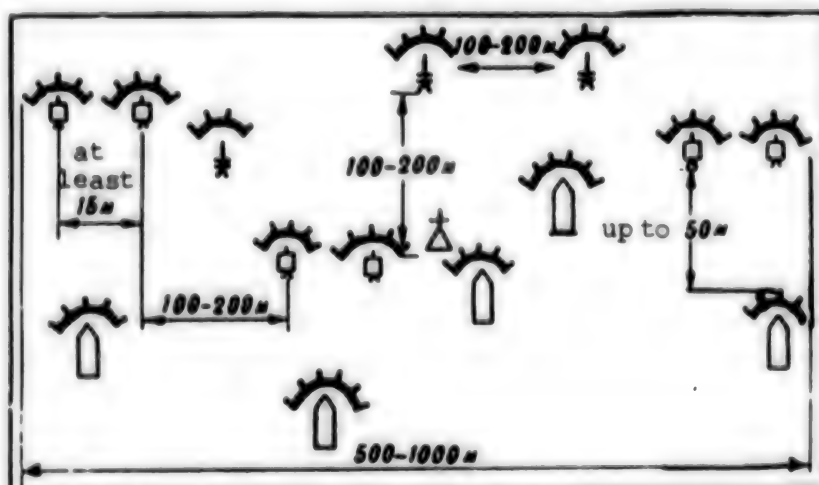


Fig. 6. Combat formation of antitank platoon in the defense (variant)

41. The motorized rifle platoon strongpoint consists of squad positions and the firing positions of IFV's (APC's) and attached weapons, and the tank platoon strongpoint consists of firing positions of tanks and attached weapons.

Intervals between platoon strongpoints can be up to 300 m, and up to 50 m between squad positions. They must be under continuous observation and be covered by fire and obstacles.

A continuous trench is dug across the entire frontage of the motorized rifle platoon strongpoint. It connects one-man (two-man) emplacements for motorized riflemen; emplacements for IFV's, tanks, ATGM systems and other weapons; and shelters for personnel. A communication trench, which is prepared for conducting fire, is dug from the strongpoint into the depth of the defense. The trench, emplacements and communication trench must provide for conducting flanking and cross fire against an attacking enemy, concealed maneuver and dispersal of weapons, as well as deceiving the enemy regarding the platoon's defensive alignment.

The first trench is the FEBA and is defended by first-echelon platoons. It must provide good observation of the enemy and best conditions for establishing a zone of massed continuous multilayered fire of all kinds ahead of the FEBA, on the flanks and in the gaps and for conducting fire from the depth of the defense.

The second trench is defended by the company's second echelon platoon (reserve). It is prepared 300-600 m from the first trench so the platoon defending it can use its fire to support subunits occupying the first trench and also conduct fire on approaches to the FEBA and cover obstacles ahead of it by fire.

The third (fourth) trench is defended by platoons of the battalion's second echelon company. It is prepared 600-1,000 m from the second (third) trench so weapons disposed in it can conduct fire in the strip between the second and third (fourth) trenches, and in some sectors also ahead of the FEBA.

The communication trench is used for concealed maneuver by subunits, for fighting the enemy who has wedged into the defense, for evacuating wounded and for supplying ammunition and food.

42. The fire plan of the platoon in the defense includes the following: platoon concentrated fire sectors prepared ahead of the FEBA; zones of antitank fire of IFV's (tanks) and massed continuous multilayered fire of all other platoon weapons ahead of the FEBA, in the gaps, on the flanks and in the depth of the defense; and a prepared maneuver of fire of IFV's (tanks) and other weapons to threatened axes.

The basis of the platoon fire plan is the fire of tanks, IFV's, antitank grenade launchers and machineguns. The fire plan is structured with consideration of fire capabilities of all kinds of platoon weapons and its attached weapons, on the basis of their close coordination, and in combination with artificial and natural obstacles. It must provide for engaging the enemy, above all his tanks and other armored vehicles, on approaches to the defense, ahead of the FEBA, between adjacent strongpoints and in the depth of the defense; the possibility of conducting effective frontal, flanking and cross fire; as well as a perimeter defense of the strongpoint.

A zone of massed continuous multilayered fire is prepared just ahead of the FEBA: all terrain in a strip of up to 400 m ahead of the FEBA must be under

effective platoon fire, and existing dead spaces must be effectively engaged by the fire of artillery and mortars from indirect firing positions.

Obstacles and approaches to them must be clearly observed and covered by all kinds of fire.

Effectiveness of fire in the defense is achieved by its accuracy, massing and surprise employment as well as by skillful control of it. All weapons in the defense must be ready to conduct fire and execute a maneuver at night and under other conditions of limited visibility.

In organizing the fire plan, a motorized rifle (tank) platoon and squad are given a zone of fire and secondary sector of fire, and in addition the platoon is given one or two sectors of concentrated fire.

The grenade launcher platoon and antitank platoon are given a zone of fire, secondary sector of fire and concentrated fire sectors, and in addition the grenade launcher platoon is given a base line of fire and defensive fire lines.

IFV's (APC's), tanks, guns, ATGM systems, grenade launchers, flamethrowers and machineguns are assigned primary and alternate firing positions (also temporary firing positions for alert-status weapons), and primary and secondary sectors of fire (or of flamethrowing) are indicated from each position to the range of their effective fire. The fire of shoulder-fired antitank grenade launchers is prepared in the zone of fire of one's own squads. Zones of fire are determined by right and left limits. Each limit is indicated by two points (reference points). Zones (sectors) of fire of adjacent subunits (weapons) must mutually overlap on the boundaries.

Readiness of the fire plan is determined by occupation of firing positions by IFV's (APC's), tanks, guns and other weapons, preparation of firing data, and also availability of ammunition.

43. In the absence of contact with the enemy, on receiving the combat mission the platoon commander makes his decision from the map, announces it to squad (tank) commanders, moves the platoon to the indicated strongpoint or a sheltered place on approaches to it, disposes it covertly and organizes local security. After this he performs ground reconnaissance together with commanders of squads (tanks) and attached weapons, issues the combat order, and organizes coordination, a fire plan, combat support and command and control. Then the platoon commander organizes occupation of the strongpoint, creates a combat formation and fire plan, and organizes observation and engineer preparation of the strongpoint.

On receiving an order for assuming a defense under conditions of direct contact with the enemy, the platoon commander must quickly make a decision; assign missions to squads (tanks) for occupying positions indicated for the platoon in the strongpoint; and organize observation ahead of the front and on flanks of the platoon strongpoint, coordination, a fire plan, combat support,

command and control, and engineer preparation of the strongpoint. He subsequently studies the terrain and updates missions for squads (tanks) and the procedure for coordination, and also other matters if necessary.

44. During ground reconnaissance the platoon commander studies the terrain, points out reference points to squad (tank) commanders and clarifies the following: enemy position, makeup, most likely axis of advance, and possible final coordination lines and axes of operations of his combat helicopters; outline of the company FEBA and the strongpoint of the platoon and adjacent units; positions of squads (tank firing positions) and attached weapons; the platoon trench and communication trench; zone of fire of the platoon (squad) and secondary sector of fire; primary and alternate firing positions and primary and secondary sectors of fire of IFV's (APC's, tanks) as well as of attached weapons and assets earmarked for supporting flanks and gaps; lines, sectors and targets against which artillery and mortar fire is prepared and the procedure for requesting it; procedure and time periods for engineer preparation of the strongpoint and squad positions (firing positions), places and nature of artificial obstacles constructed ahead of the platoon defense frontage and on the flanks, and procedure for covering them with fire; and the location of the command-observation post.

45. In assigning missions to squads (tanks) the platoon commander indicates the following in the combat order:

- Motorized rifle platoon commander*--squad missions, positions, zones of fire and secondary sectors of fire; primary and alternate (temporary) firing positions of IFV's (APC's), and their primary and secondary sectors of fire from each position; sectors of concentrated platoon fire and places in them against which squads must conduct fire; missions for attached weapons, their primary and alternate firing positions, and primary and secondary sectors of fire from each position; mission for the sniper, his primary and alternate firing positions, and procedure for observing and conducting fire; rifleman-medic's mission and procedure for giving medical assistance to the wounded; which weapons are to secure gaps with adjacent units and the flanks;

- Tank platoon commander*--missions for the tanks, their primary and alternate (temporary) firing positions, primary and secondary sectors of fire from each position, and sectors of concentrated platoon fire;

- Commanders of grenade launcher and antitank platoons*--squad missions, their primary and alternate (temporary) firing positions, zones of fire and secondary sectors of fire from each position, and for the grenade launcher platoon in addition, concentrated fire sectors and defensive fire lines; and missions for securing gaps and flanks.

In the combat order the platoon commander also gives the time for occupying the defense, readiness of the fire plan, and sequence and time periods for engineer preparation of the strongpoint.

In organizing coordination the platoon commander must do the following:

- Determine the procedure for destroying the enemy during his forward movement to the FEBA and deployment for the assault (in the attack position), while repelling an assault of tanks and infantry ahead of the FEBA and in case they move to the flanks and rear;
- Indicate commence-fire lines for tanks, IFV's, and antitank and other weapons;
- Determine the procedure for the platoon to conduct concentrated fire as well as small arms (tank antiaircraft machinegun) fire against low-flying enemy aircraft, helicopters and other airborne targets;
- Coordinate platoon actions with those of adjacent units, tanks, and anti tank and other weapons situated in the platoon strongpoint and on its flanks for deceiving the enemy regarding the platoon combat formation, for repelling assaults ahead of the FEBA, and for destroying him in case he penetrates the defense;
- Assign alert-status weapons and determine the procedure for destroying enemy reconnaissance;
- Indicate measures for protection against enemy mass destruction and precision weapons as well as maskirovka measures;
- Announce warning, control, and coordination signals and the sequence of actions in response to them.

The commander of a tank (grenade launcher) platoon attached to the motorized rifle company must know the disposition of motorized rifle platoons' strongpoints, their missions, procedure for coordinating with them, locations of obstacles, methods of maintaining communications, the warning, control and coordination signals, and the sequence of actions in response to them.

46. The platoon begins engineer preparation of the strongpoint after the platoon commander selects squad positions and firing positions of IFV's (APC's), tanks, ATGM systems and grenade launchers and determines zones of fire for squads and sectors of fire for tanks and other weapons.

In organizing engineer preparation of the strongpoint, the platoon commander must indicate the following:

- Locations for constructing obstacles to be emplaced by platoon personnel;
- Sectors for clearing terrain to improve observation and fire;
- Outline and depth of squad emplacements, trench, and communication trench; sites for digging slit trenches (bunkers), offsets and latrine trenches;

- What portable obstacles to prepare for trench fighting and where to situate them;
- What to do to provide personnel protection against mass destruction, precision, and incendiary weapons;
- Where, when and how many tools and materials to obtain for engineer preparation;
- Procedure and time periods for engineer preparation of the strongpoint, as well as the day's assignment;
- Maskirovka measures.

The platoon commander personally lays out squad emplacements, the trench and the communication trench, bringing in squad commanders for this; directs engineer preparation of the strongpoint; and bears responsibility for quality performance of the day's assignment established by the company commander.

In the absence of contact with the enemy, built-in dozer equipment, excavating equipment and engineer munitions are used for digging emplacements for tanks and IFV's (APC's), the trench, and the communication trench.

In the motorized rifle platoon strongpoint as well as at the grenade launcher platoon and antitank platoon firing positions *first of all* barbed wire obstacles and other obstacles are emplaced ahead of the platoon strongpoint forward edge (or ahead of firing positions); fields of view and fire are cleared; one-man (two-man) emplacements are dug for riflemen, machinegunners, sniper and grenade launcher operators and connected into a squad emplacement, then a continuous trench is prepared; emplacements are prepared at primary firing positions of tanks, IFV's (APC's), ATGM systems and other weapons; a platoon command-observation post is constructed; covered slit trenches are dug and prepared for each squad, crew or team; and obstacles are constructed on the flanks and in the depth of the platoon strongpoint.

In second order emplacements are dug at alternate (temporary) firing positions for tanks, IFV's (APC's), ATGM systems and other weapons, as well as communication trenches to the tanks, to firing positions of IFV's (APC's), to the platoon command-observation post and to the rear; bunkers are constructed for each squad, crew or team; a continuous trench is prepared in the battalion defense area; and obstacles are additionally set up ahead of the FEBA, on the flanks and in gaps between adjacent strongpoints.

Subsequently the platoon strongpoint and squad and weapon positions are upgraded in a combat and housekeeping sense and a communication trench to the rear is adapted for conducting fire; a bunker is constructed at the platoon command-observation post; and dummy firing positions, trench sectors and other installations are prepared.

In the tank platoon strongpoint first of all terrain is cleared for improving conditions for observing and conducting fire, emplacements are dug for tanks at primary firing positions, and covered slit trenches are made for each crew.

In second order emplacements are dug at alternate (temporary) firing positions, ammunition niches (shelters) are prepared, and a platoon bunker is constructed.

Subsequently several platforms for conducting fire and firing positions for roving tanks are prepared at primary firing positions and maneuver routes are prepared to alternate (temporary) firing positions, dummy firing positions and other installations.

In assuming a defense in direct contact with the enemy, engineer preparation of the strongpoint begins immediately after clarifying squad positions and the firing positions of IFV's (APC's), tanks, ATGM systems and other weapons on the terrain. It is done covertly, in the very same sequence, in compressed time periods and with full exertion of efforts. The platoon usually prepares a strongpoint under cover of its own fire as well as the fire of attached and supporting weapons.

47. All positions (fieldworks) in a platoon strongpoint must be prepared for protection against incendiary weapons and thoroughly camouflaged, for which authorized fire extinguishing and maskirovka equipment and local materials are used.

Camouflage nets are set up over IFV's (APC's) and tanks in emplacements and screens and light overhead trench covers are constructed for protection against precision weapons. At the same time, reflectors and thermal simulators (decoys) are set up under the senior commander's plan.

48. The motorized rifle (tank) platoon commander must draw up a diagram of the strongpoint, and commanders of the grenade launcher platoon and antitank platoon must draw up a platoon firing chart. The strongpoint diagram is submitted to the company commander and the firing chart to the battalion commander.

The charts/diagrams usually indicate the following: reference points, their numbers, designations and distances to them; enemy positions; zone of platoon fire and secondary sectors of fire; squad positions, zones of fire and secondary sectors of fire; primary and alternate (temporary) firing positions of IFV's (APC's) and tanks as well as weapons securing gaps with neighbors, and their primary and secondary sectors of fire from each position; sectors of concentrated platoon fire and places in them against which squads must conduct fire (only sectors of concentrated fire for the tank platoon); sector of concentrated company fire and the place in it against which the platoon conducts fire, and on the grenade launcher platoon firing chart in addition the defensive fire lines and position of the motorized rifle subunit to which the platoon is attached; commence-fire lines from tanks, IFV's, and antitank and other weapons; positions of company (battalion) commander's weapons situated

in the platoon strongpoint and on its flanks, and their sectors of fire; obstacles and fieldworks; positions of adjacent subunits and limits of their zones of fire on platoon flanks; and the location of the platoon's command-observation post.

49. To conduct a defense at night, before the onset of darkness the platoon commander must determine and point out to subordinate commanders the following: reference points easily visible at night; tasks of preparing weapons and initial data for conducting night fire, for observation and for listening; against which terrain sectors ahead of the FEBA and on the flanks to prepare fire additionally; procedure for using night vision devices and terrain illumination equipment, as well as missions for destroying and blinding enemy illumination equipment; additional measures for securing gaps and flanks; identifying markings of friendly troops; and methods of orientation and target designation.

In addition, the motorized rifle platoon commander indicates which weapons to move when and where, and where to post additional observers.

Before the onset of darkness all commanders must check initial data for night firing, readiness of weapons and night vision devices, and presence of tracer rounds, cartridges with tracer bullets, and terrain illumination equipment.

50. The motorized rifle platoon commander exercises command and control of the platoon from a command-observation post usually prepared in a communication trench (at a squad position prepared in the depth of the strongpoint) or from an IFV (APC), and the tank platoon commander does so from a tank. If possible he must see the terrain on approaches to the strongpoint, ahead of the FEBA and on the flanks, the entire platoon combat formation, squad positions (tank firing positions) of adjacent strongpoints, as well as the company command-observation post.

The commander of the grenade launcher (antitank) platoon exercises command and control of the platoon while at the platoon command-observation post, or with one of the squads when the platoon operates by squads. Command and control of separately operating squads is exercised by commanders of the motorized rifle companies (platoons) to which they are attached.

51. On defense the platoon is in constant readiness to repel an enemy assault.

During the day an alert-status weapon (alert-status IFV) is assigned in the motorized rifle platoon and an alert-status tank is assigned in the tank platoon to destroy individual enemy groups attempting to conduct reconnaissance, make passages in obstacles or penetrate into the depth of the defense; their personnel are in constant readiness to immediately commence fire from an alternate or temporary firing position. In addition, the alert-status weapon blocks enemy movement in its area and his performance of engineer work. The sniper kills enemy officers, snipers, observers and other targets. The other platoon personnel upgrade engineer preparation of positions, engage in combat

and political training or perform servicing and maintenance on IFV's (APC's) and tanks.

At night two-thirds of the personnel of every squad (or crew members of the IFV, APC or tank in numbers permitting conduct of fire from the fighting vehicle's armament) must be at the position (in the IFV, APC, tank) in readiness to conduct fire.

Rest is given the personnel with the company commander's permission. Resting personnel are disposed in shelters (bunkers) and in trenches near weapons in readiness to take their places in an alert. Observers are posted near the shelters; they warn all resting persons by prearranged signal to summon them to the positions.

52. On receipt of a signal about an immediate threat of enemy employment of nuclear weapons (or with enemy delivery of a nuclear strike), all personnel occupy shelters, and with enemy use of chemical weapons they immediately put on individual protective gear (in tanks and IFV's the system of protection against mass destruction weapons is turned on).

With the beginning of fire preparation of an enemy assault, personnel of the platoon and its attached weapons take cover in slit trenches, bunkers, shelters, IFV's (tanks), and on the bottom of emplacements and the trench in readiness to quickly take their places at the positions to repel the assault. The platoon commander and observers conduct observation to promptly detect the moment the enemy initiates the assault. In case some weapons are destroyed by the enemy during fire preparation the platoon commander immediately updates missions for the remaining personnel in order to restore the fire plan.

When the enemy launches the assault the platoon immediately prepares for combat at the commander's command or signal. Fire commences against the enemy when he approaches the range of effective fire of the platoon's and attached weapons.

An assault by enemy tanks and infantry advancing on armored vehicles without dismounting is repelled by concentrated fire of IFV's, tanks and platoon anti-tank weapons against lead tanks (representing the greatest danger) and tanks with mineclearing devices, and then against the remaining attacking tanks and other armored vehicles in order to force the infantry to dismount. Then the dismounted infantry is cut off from the tanks and destroyed by small arms fire.

An assault by tanks and infantry advancing behind them in dismounted formation is repelled by fire from IFV's, tanks and platoon antitank weapons against the enemy tanks and simultaneously by the fire of machineguns, assault rifles and attached flamethrowers against the dismounted infantry in order to cut it off from the tanks and destroy it.

Fire is brought to the highest intensity as the enemy nears the FEBA. In all cases the platoon must strive to disrupt the enemy's assault before he moves to the FEBA.

As soon as the place is determined where the enemy is making a passage in obstacles ahead of the FEBA, the platoon commander organizes a maneuver by antitank weapons to this axis for more effective engagement of the tanks negotiating the obstacles (especially by fire against the side and rear).

The enemy who has penetrated the platoon strongpoint is destroyed by point-blank fire, directional mines, grenades, and in hand-to-hand fighting. Enemy tanks which have passed over the trench are destroyed from the rear and flanks by antitank grenade launcher fire and antitank hand grenades. Infantry following the tanks is destroyed simultaneously by small arms fire. Hedgehogs, knife rests and other portable obstacles prepared in advance are quickly emplaced in trenches and communication trenches to prevent the enemy from spreading out into the depth of the strongpoint and toward the flanks. With support from the senior commander's weapons, the platoon must hold the strongpoint no matter what and not allow the enemy's attack to develop.

When the enemy wedges into the position of adjacent elements, the platoon, continuing to defend its own strongpoint, assigns a portion of weapons for firing against the flank and rear of the wedged-in enemy and takes steps to reinforce the defense on the threatened axis.

In case the enemy makes a deep envelopment of the strongpoint, the platoon shifts to a perimeter defense and, continuing to firmly hold occupied positions, destroys the enemy by fire of all kinds of weapons from primary and alternate positions or acts according to the company commander's direction.

After the assault has been repelled, the fire plan and demolished fieldworks and artificial obstacles are restored, missiles and ammunition are replenished, weapons and military-technical equipment are placed in order, firing positions of IFV's (APC's), tanks and other weapons are changed if necessary by permission of the company commander, and steps are taken to give medical assistance and carry off the seriously wounded. The platoon commander reports combat results to the company commander.

53. The motorized rifle (tank) platoon of the company second echelon prepares and defends a strongpoint just as do platoons defending on the FEBA.

In organizing the defense, the platoon commander must do the following in addition to the usual measures: organize observation of the actions of subunits defending in front; prepare fire to repel an enemy assault ahead of the FEBA and on the flanks of the company; and prepare a platoon maneuver to reinforce the defense on axes of a possible enemy penetration and to nearby areas of a likely landing of his airborne assault force (airmobile teams).

With the beginning of an enemy assault and when his tanks, other armored vehicles and infantry arrive at the commence fire limit, platoon IFV's (APC's),

tanks, and antitank and other weapons open fire against them, not allowing the enemy to approach the FEBA.

In case the enemy penetrates the FEBA the platoon firmly holds the occupied strongpoint or, by order of the company commander, executes a maneuver with a portion of the forces and sometimes the entire platoon and, using trenches and communication trenches, occupies a position for reinforcing the defense on the most threatened axis of enemy advance. To increase the effectiveness of engaging a penetrated enemy, some weapons must be disposed for conducting flanking and surprise close-range concentrated fire as well as for operations in a fire ambush.

54. A motorized rifle (tank) platoon assigned to the battalion reserve occupies a strongpoint and is in readiness to repel an assault by an enemy who has penetrated the defense; to destroy his airborne assault forces, airmobile teams and raiding and reconnaissance parties which have landed in the depth of the battalion defense area; to reinforce (replace) first echelon subunits in case they lose combat effectiveness; and to perform other missions which arise suddenly.

55. A motorized rifle (tank) platoon assigned to combat outposts must not permit an enemy surprise attack on the battalion and must prohibit him from conducting reconnaissance.

In combat outposts the platoon defends a position up to 500 m in frontage.

A motorized rifle (tank) platoon assigned to combat outposts may receive the attachment of a tank (motorized rifle squad), subunits of mortars, flamethrowers and antitank weapons, as well as a combat engineer subunit.

The fire plan is organized so the platoon can engage the enemy at maximum range and also maintain fire coordination with the neighboring combat outpost by fire of IFV's, APC's and tanks. Obstacles are emplaced ahead of the platoon position and on the flanks. Combat by combat outposts is supported by assigned tanks, antitank weapons and the battalion mortar (artillery) battery as well as by alert-status weapons and the senior commander's artillery. To prohibit the enemy's deep envelopment of the combat outpost position, fire ambushes can be set up by subunits of first echelon companies on probable deep envelopment routes.

The commander of the supporting artillery (mortar) subunit must be at the platoon command-observation post.

The motorized rifle (tank) platoon commander sends out listening posts and patrols to observe gaps with adjacent units and concealed approaches to the position.

On receiving a mission for operations in combat outposts, the motorized rifle (tank) platoon commander clarifies the mission received, estimates the situation, makes his decision, moves the platoon to the indicated position, sets up

observation, selects positions for squads, IFV's (APC's) and tanks, issues a combat order, organizes coordination, the fire plan, command and control and engineer preparation of the position, and also gives instructions for combat support.

After organizing the defense the platoon commander reconnoiters possible withdrawal routes with commanders of squads (tanks) and attached weapons and establishes the procedure of operations on receiving a withdrawal order.

Combat outposts capture small enemy groups or destroy them by surprise fire.

With the approach of superior enemy forces, combat outposts engage them by fire beginning from maximum range. The platoon commander determines the enemy forces and direction of their operations by personal observation, reports this to the battalion commander and continues to fight.

The platoon can leave the occupied position and withdraw only by order of the battalion commander. The withdrawal is made by leapfrogging using terrain irregularities, obstacles and aerosols (smokes).

In a withdrawal the wounded and killed must be carried out (by hand or by vehicle) together with their weapons.

56. An armored group of the battalion (company) is formed from several tanks, IFV's and APC's (usually without a mounted force) assigned from platoons of first and second echelons defending off the axis of concentration of main efforts. The group is for increasing the stability and aggressiveness of the defense on the most threatened axes during combat, closing breaches formed as a result of enemy fire strikes, and accomplishing other missions requiring swift, mobile operations and effective fire engagement of the enemy. The following are assigned as armored group commander: in the battalion one of the platoon commanders of a second echelon company, and in the company one of the deputy platoon commanders.

On occupying the defense, tanks and IFV's (APC's) earmarked for operations in the armored group initially can be disposed and prepare for combat in their own platoon strongpoints. Then, at a time established by the battalion (company) commander or at a signal, they concentrate in an area chosen on terrain possessing reliable protective and concealing features.

At the established time the armored group commander receives tanks and IFV's (APC's) assigned to it, disposes them covertly in the designated area, with strict observance of measures for protection against enemy precision weapons, and organizes local security. Then he performs ground reconnaissance together with commanders of the tanks which have arrived and gunner-operators of IFV's (machinegunners of APC's), issues the combat order to armored group personnel and performs other measures of organizing for combat.

During ground reconnaissance the armored group commander studies the terrain; determines the most likely axes of enemy attack, especially of tanks and other

armored vehicles; clarifies the outline of the FEBA and of strongpoints, and locations of weapon positions and obstacles in the depth of the battalion (company) defense; and determines maneuver routes for tanks and IFV's (APC's) to occupy primary firing positions in their own platoon strongpoints and to each line of fire positions assigned for the armored group. A fire plan is organized at each line of fire positions.

In assigning the combat mission, in the combat order the armored group commander indicates for each tank and IFV (APC) its firing position, primary and secondary sectors of fire from it at designated lines of fire positions, maneuver routes to these lines and their own platoon strongpoints, as well as missions which they must be ready to perform.

In organizing coordination the armored group commander must do the following: coordinate armored group actions with subunits of the battalion (company) first and second echelons and the senior commander's weapons; indicate the procedure for moving up to each of line of fire positions, for crossing existing obstacles and for maskirovka; clarify the commence-fire line, procedure for conducting fire and possible maneuver of fire and of fighting vehicles at lines of fire positions.

Engineer preparation of the armored group concentration area and then of lines of fire positions and maneuver routes to them is accomplished simultaneously with organization for combat.

The armored group commander must constantly know the situation on the battalion (company) defense frontage and constantly maintain communications with its commander.

During fire preparation of the enemy assault, tanks and IFV's (APC's) are in shelters in the concentration area, strictly observing camouflage discipline and fulfilling measures for protection against precision weapons to the full extent. On receiving the mission to proceed to their platoon strongpoints or occupy a line of fire positions, the armored group commander moves the tanks and IFV's (APC's) out of the shelters. The armored group moves forward swiftly under cover of aerosols (smokes) or using other maskirovka means. The armored group must preempt the enemy in occupying a favorable line.

With the approach to the line of fire positions the armored group commander updates missions for tanks and IFV's (APC's), which occupy prepared firing positions or take advantage of terrain irregularities (terrain features) and together with first echelon subunits inflict fire damage on the enemy and repel his attack. After repelling the enemy assault the armored group operates in accordance with the battalion (company) commander's order.

In executing the order to take up firing positions in their platoon strongpoint, on approaching the strongpoint the tank commanders (gunner-operators of IFV's, machinegunners of APC's) come up in communications with their platoon commander and execute missions assigned by him.

57. A fire ambush in the defense is established as a platoon (squad, tank) reinforced by flamethrower operators and combat engineers. It is intended for inflicting maximum damage on the enemy by surprise direct fire, surprise close-range concentrated fire, and use of minefields.

A fire ambush is arranged in places which hamper the enemy in swiftly deploying and executing a maneuver to move out from under the fire. Its position must provide concealed disposition of the platoon (squad, tank), have good conditions for observing and conducting fire, and have withdrawal routes. Emplacements are dug and carefully camouflaged at the position and immediate approaches to the position are mined. To conceal traces of tracks, movement up to the site of the fire ambush should be made over firm soil with low vegetation, and in winter traces of tracks are swept away by trees with uncut branches fastened to the IFV or tank.

Success of platoon (squad, tank) operations in a fire ambush is achieved by the following: observing concealment in moving up to the fire ambush area; thorough maskirovka; skillful organization of the fire plan and establishment of a zone of primary delivery of fire (fire pocket) with wide use of mines; absence of stereotypes in organization and in methods of squad, IFV (APC) and tank operations; proper determination of the moment for commencing fire from extremely close range (point-blank) and use of unexpected and surprise actions; precise organization of coordination within the platoon, with supporting artillery and with the battalion or company which sent out the fire ambush; display of composure, boldness and initiative by the personnel, and use of deceptive actions.

On receiving the mission for setting up a fire ambush, the platoon (squad, tank) commander covertly moves subordinates up to the designated area, organizes its reconnaissance and observation, selects positions for squads (firing positions for tanks) and attached weapons, organizes a fire plan, assigns combat missions to the personnel, and organizes coordination and thorough maskirovka of positions against enemy ground and air observation.

In addition to the usual matters, in organizing for combat as a fire ambush the platoon (squad, tank) commander points out methods for ensuring total covertness of the ambush, the procedure for commencing fire and using minefields for hitting the enemy, and if necessary the assembly point after mission execution and the procedure for withdrawal.

The platoon does not reveal itself in any way prior to the enemy's approach of the fire ambush site. When the enemy approaches the planned line (point), at the commander's command (signal) the platoon hits him by surprise fire from close range and presses him back to previously laid minefields. If an enemy advances in a column, vehicles proceeding at its head and tail are engaged first, then the other vehicles and their crews (mounted force) are destroyed. The platoon (squad, tank) commander reports mission accomplishment to the commander who sent him out and subsequently acts in accordance with his order.

58. On receiving an order for a withdrawal the platoon commander must indicate to squad (tank) commanders and commanders of attached weapons the direction and procedure for withdrawal, measures for supporting disengagement and the withdrawal signal. The platoon withdraws to the indicated line with all personnel simultaneously or by squads (individual tanks, groups, singly), successively occupying favorable positions for a defense. In a withdrawal by squads (individual tanks, groups or singly), the squads (tanks) which have remained in place as well as those which have taken up favorable positions after moving up in the indicated direction cover the withdrawal by their fire.

Contact should be broken with the enemy at the moment his fire lets up or under cover of friendly artillery fire, air strikes, as well as aerosols (smokes).

59. The platoon also may be assigned as a covering-force subunit to cover the battalion (company) in disengaging (breaking out of encirclement). In addition, a tank platoon (motorized rifle platoon on IFV's) may operate to secure flanks in a breakthrough of a noose of encirclement (or in screening forces).

On receipt of a mission for covering operations of a battalion (company) during a withdrawal (or breaking out of encirclement), the platoon commander must indicate to commanders of squads (tanks) and attached weapons the sector to be covered, procedure for conducting deceptive actions in it, weapons for covering the flanks, and time and procedure of the withdrawal.

A platoon assigned as a covering force to support disengagement of the battalion (company) main body and its break of contact with the enemy takes up the indicated position and continues to fight in order to deceive the enemy by simulating the main body's presence until its total disengagement. In case of an enemy assault the platoon prevents his penetration by stubbornly holding the occupied position, by operating from fire ambushes, and by constructing obstacles and barriers.

During breakthrough of a noose of encirclement by the battalion (company) main body a platoon assigned as a covering force holds the occupied positions without allowing the perimeter of envelopment to narrow and withdraws only by order of the battalion (company) commander under cover of all kinds of weapons, aerosols (smokes), obstacles and screens.

60. A tank platoon (motorized rifle platoon in IFV's) assigned as a screening force may operate to cover one or both flanks during a battalion's (company's) breakout of encirclement and is last to break out of encirclement, using fire to cover the withdrawal of covering-force subunits. Screening forces withdraw by order of the covering-force subunit commander. After the battalion (company) breaks out of the noose of encirclement and before it links up with friendly forces, the tanks (IFV's) assigned to screens operate as flank guards. A group of demolition soldiers may be assigned from the motorized rifle platoon to demolish bridges, road sections and other objects on withdrawal routes.

3. The Squad in the Defense

61. A motorized rifle squad defends a position of up to 100 m in frontage and has primary and alternate (temporary) positions for weapons in it permitting destruction of the enemy by fire ahead of the front and on the flanks of the platoon strongpoint together with adjacent squads.

Riflemen, machinegunners and the grenade launcher operator are disposed in the squad position so that all approaches to it ahead of the front and on the flanks are under effective fire, especially flanking and cross fire, there is a clear view of obstacles and barriers, and they are well covered by fire. The fire plan also is structured in accordance with this. The squad must be ready to maneuver to a threatened axis and conduct fire at night and under other conditions of limited visibility.

Having powerful armament and armor protection, the IFV is the basis of defense of the squad position. Its firing position as well as that of the APC can be prepared in the center of the squad position, on the flank or at a distance of up to 50 m behind the position. The IFV without a mounted force can be assigned in the defense for operations in a fire ambush, as a roving weapon, or as part of the battalion (company) armored group.

Senior commanders' weapons may be disposed at the squad position.

The grenade launcher squad operates in the defense as an element of the platoon, and on terrain with concealment and on rugged terrain it can be attached to one of the first echelon motorized rifle companies. The antitank squad (Fig. 7) of the motorized rifle company usually is disposed on an avenue of probable tank approach; it also can operate as a fire ambush.

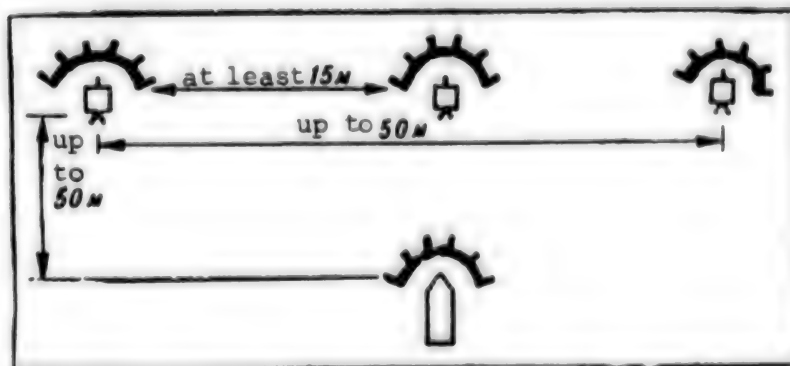


Fig. 7. Combat formation of motorized rifle company antitank squad in the defense (variant)

The grenade launcher squad takes up a firing position of up to 20 m in frontage and the antitank squad up to 50 m in frontage.

The squad firing position includes primary and alternate firing positions of weapons and the IFV (APC). The IFV (APC) firing position usually is prepared

up to 50 m behind squad weapon positions so that IFV (APC) fire provides cover for the squad at the position.

62. In the absence of contact with the enemy and after clarifying the mission received, the motorized rifle (grenade launcher, antitank) squad commander must do the following: move the squad to the indicated position; organize observation; indicate primary and alternate firing positions for the IFV (APC), firing positions for machinegunners and the grenade launcher operator, and places for riflemen (primary and alternate firing positions for grenade launchers and ATGM systems); issue the combat order; organize the position's engineer preparation and maskirovka; determine distances to reference points, prepare data for conducting fire day and night, and compile a range card.

63. In the combat order the squad commander indicates the following:

- Reference points;
- Enemy makeup, position and nature of operations;
- Platoon and squad mission, position, zone of fire and secondary sector of fire; procedure for observing and conducting fire against ground and air targets; places in concentrated platoon fire sectors against which the squad is to conduct fire;
- Missions of adjacent units;
- Missions for personnel;

The motorized rifle squad commander indicates primary and alternate firing positions to the gunner-operator (APC machinegunner), machinegunners and grenade launcher operator; places for fire and sequence of their preparation and change in the course of combat to the senior rifleman and rifleman; in addition, primary and secondary sectors of fire from each position to the gunner-operator (APC machinegunner) and machinegunners; and the movement route to alternate (temporary) firing position and procedure for observing and adjusting fire to the driver-mechanic (driver);

Commanders of the rocket launcher squad and antitank squad indicate primary and alternate (temporary) firing positions, sequence of their preparation and change in the course of combat, primary and secondary sectors of fire from each position, and the procedure for observing and conducting fire against enemy tanks, other armored vehicles and enemy infantry for senior gunners, grenade launcher operator, operators of ATGM systems, and gunner-operator (APC machinegunner); and the movement route to the alternate (temporary) firing position and procedure for observing and adjusting fire for the driver-mechanic (driver);

- Warning, control and coordination signals and procedure of actions in response to them;

•Readiness time for defense and his deputy.

After receiving the mission, squad personnel begin clearing fields of view and fire, and also begin the digging and maskirovka of emplacements.

64. When assuming a defense in direct contact with the enemy the squad commander organizes swift seizure and occupation of a position on the designated line, assigns the mission to personnel, and organizes observation, the fire plan, command and control, coordination and engineer preparation of the position. The IFV (APC) firing position is selected in such a place that ensures its concealed disposition and cover of squad personnel by fire as they perform engineer preparation of the position. Subsequently the squad commander studies the terrain in detail, updates missions for the personnel and the procedure for coordination, and also other matters if necessary.

65. At the squad position first of all the terrain is cleared for improving observation and fire; one-man (two-man) emplacements and an IFV (APC) emplacement are dug; then the one-man (two-man) emplacements are connected with each other into a squad emplacement, which is brought up to standard size and in unstable soil is additionally reinforced by revetment, and it is connected with adjacent squad emplacements as a continuous trench; and a covered slit trench is prepared for personnel. Then an IFV (APC) emplacement at the alternate (temporary) firing position and a communication trench to it are dug. A bunker and ammunition niches are prepared in the squad emplacement and other work is done to upgrade it in a combat and housekeeping sense to support the personnel's lengthy presence in a defense. If the trench was dug by excavating equipment, the squad commander organizes its additional preparation.

66. After organizing engineer work the squad commander draws up a squad range card on which he plots the following: reference points, their numbers and names and distances to them, enemy position and squad position (commanders of the grenade launcher and antitank squads also plot the position of the motorized rifle subunit to which they are attached); fire plan and secondary sector of fire; primary and alternate firing positions of the IFV (APC), grenade launchers and ATGM systems, and primary and secondary sectors of fire from each position (except for the sector of fire of the shoulder-fired antitank grenade launcher); positions of adjacent units and limits of their zones of fire on squad flanks; concentrated fire sectors, and for the grenade launcher squad also defensive fire lines of the platoon and places in them against which the squad is to conduct fire; and obstacles located near the squad position and covered by its fire.

67. An observer is constantly on duty at the squad position before the enemy launches an attack. A machinegunner or rifleman, who is usually disposed at an alternate (temporary) firing position, is assigned to repel a surprise enemy attack and destroy his small groups conducting reconnaissance or attempting to make passages in our obstacles. Depending on the situation, the remaining personnel perform additional engineer preparation of the position, engage in combat and political training, help the driver-mechanic (driver) service and maintain the IFV (APC), or rest.

Very basic, reliable signaling is set up from the observer to the rest site to summon personnel on a combat alert.

If an alert-status weapon (IFV, APC, machinegun, grenade launcher) is assigned from the squad, it usually is disposed at a temporary or alternate firing position. The driver-mechanic (driver) and gunner-operator (APC machinegunner) are in the IFV (APC) in readiness to immediately commence fire.

The squad commander usually is in such a location at the position from which it is most convenient to control the squad and observe the terrain and platoon commander's signals.

68. The squad captures lone enemy soldiers and small groups attempting to perform reconnaissance; if it is impossible to capture them, it destroys them by fire, usually from alternate (temporary) firing positions. Larger enemy groups approaching the squad position are destroyed by fire of the machinegun or IFV and if necessary by fire of the entire squad. Fire commences on command of the squad commander.

During fire preparation of an enemy assault the squad commander and observer conduct observation and the rest of the personnel take cover in a slit trench (bunker), on the bottom of emplacements and the trench, or in the IFV (APC) in readiness to quickly take their places at the position.

On receiving a signal about an immediate threat of enemy use of nuclear weapons (or when the enemy delivers a nuclear strike), squad personnel quickly take cover in the slit trench, bunker, IFV or APC (lie down on the bottom of the emplacement or trench) and prepare to repel the enemy assault after the shock wave passes.

On discovering enemy initiation of an assault, the squad immediately makes ready for combat at the commander's command (or observer's signal). Fire is opened up on the enemy when he approaches to within range of effective fire of squad weapons.

As the enemy approaches the FEBA, fire is brought to maximum intensity. Enemy tanks and other armored vehicles are destroyed by ATGM's, by fire of the IFV and grenade launchers and by antitank grenades, and the infantry is cut off from the tanks and destroyed by machinegun and assault rifle fire.

The fire of squad antitank weapons is concentrated first against the lead tank or tank with minesweeping gear crossing the obstacle ahead of the FEBA, and then against the remaining attacking tanks and other armored vehicles. With favorable situation conditions, the commander may send the grenade launcher operator forward with a helper (a rifleman with antitank hand grenades) to destroy tanks crossing obstacles in front of the squad position. Terrain irregularities are used and aerosols (smokes) are employed to conceal their forward movement. Sometimes the squad digs and camouflages an emplacement and a communication trench to it in advance at the most likely site for the enemy to make a passage in obstacles. A grenade launcher operator or machinegunner

(rifleman) with a previously prepared mine sled barrier can be disposed in the emplacement. Machinegunners and the sniper, who concentrate their fire against the tanks' vision devices, can participate in the fight against enemy tanks where possible.

In case an enemy tank comes right up to the squad position, when the tank approaches to within 25-30 m the soldier nearest it tosses an antitank hand grenade at it. If the tank is undamaged the soldier runs back along the trench to one side or lies down on its bottom, and when the tank crosses the emplacement he quickly leaps up and tosses an antitank grenade at its side or rear section. After the grenade detonates the soldier makes ready to destroy the crew abandoning the damaged tank.

When enemy infantry approaches the position to within 30-40 m the squad attacks it with grenades. If the enemy bursts into the position, the squad destroys him by point-blank fire, by grenades and in hand-to-hand fighting. The enemy's dispersal along the trench and communication trench must be held up by fire and by rapid emplacement of previously prepared knife rests, hedgehogs and other portable obstacles.

If the enemy assaults the adjacent squad position, the squad assists its neighbor by fire.

69. The IFV conducts fire independently and by commands (signals) of the squad commander. In case of an enemy deep envelopment or penetration into the defense, the IFV takes up an alternate firing position under cover of squad fire and destroys him by fire against his flank and rear. Firing positions are changed only by order of the platoon commander.

To deceive the enemy regarding the true disposition of weapons and the number of armored vehicles in the defense, the IFV may operate as a roving weapon. Positions are selected for the roving IFV with consideration of the mission received and features of the terrain. Changing firing positions covertly along the indicated route, the roving IFV fires from them independently or at commands (signals) of the commander who sent it out. After performing the mission the roving IFV takes up its primary firing position in the platoon strongpoint or operates by direction of the platoon commander.

70. After repelling the enemy assault the squad commander must do the following: check the status of squad personnel and weapons; replenish missiles and ammunition and prepare the squad to repel repeat assaults; take steps to restore the trench and IFV (APC) emplacement; and report combat results to the platoon commander.

4. The Tank in the Defense

71. With powerful armament and reliable protection, a tank operates in the defense as a mobile armored weapon emplacement and is capable of repelling an attack by several enemy tanks and infantry.

In the defense the tank takes up a firing position selected so as to provide the following: observation of the enemy and conduct of direct fire at maximum range with the main gun and machinegun; effective use of the set of guided armament; fire coordination with adjacent tanks and the capability of joint concentration of fire ahead of the FEBA and on the flanks of the strongpoint; safety of motorized rifle subunits occupying a defense in front.

72. In the absence of contact with the enemy and after receiving and clarifying the mission, the tank commander must do the following: move the tank to the indicated firing position; set up observation; issue the combat order; organize the digging of an emplacement at the primary firing position, and maskirovka and protection of the tank against enemy precision weapons; determine the distance to reference points and prepare data for conducting fire day and night; draw up a range card; and organize preparation of an alternate firing position.

Under conditions of direct contact with the enemy the tank occupies the designated firing position under cover of its own fire as well as that of adjacent elements and artillery. Subsequently the combat mission and coordination procedure are clarified and engineer preparation of the firing position is performed.

In the combat order the tank commander indicates the following:

- Reference points;
- Enemy makeup, position and nature of operations;
- Mission of the platoon and tank, primary and alternate (temporary) firing positions, primary and secondary sectors of fire from each position; concentrated platoon fire sector against which to conduct fire from the tank;
- Missions of adjacent elements;
- Missions for the personnel: for the entire crew--procedure for preparing and occupying firing positions; for actions at the firing positions and for their change; for the gunner--procedure for observing and conducting fire from the main gun and coaxial machinegun; for the driver-mechanic--movement route to the alternate (temporary) firing position and procedure for observing and adjusting fire; for the loader--procedure for loading weapons, observing, adjusting fire and conducting fire against airborne targets from the antiaircraft machinegun;
- Warning, control and coordination signals and procedure of actions in response to them;
- Readiness time for defense and his deputy.

73. After setting up observation in primary and secondary sectors of fire, the tank commander prepares data for conducting fire and draws up the tank

range card, on which he plots the following: reference points, their numbers, names and distances to them from the primary firing position, as well as initial settings for firing at night and under other conditions of limited visibility; enemy position; primary and alternate (temporary) firing positions and primary and secondary sectors of fire from each position; sectors of concentrated company and platoon fire; positions of motorized rifle subunits and the obstacles situated near the tank firing position.

74. After receipt of the mission the tank crew first clears terrain in the field of view and fire, digs an emplacement at the primary firing position and prepares a slit trench for personnel cover. Then an emplacement is dug at the alternate (temporary) firing position and a bunker and ammunition shelter are prepared. Several platforms may be prepared at the primary firing position for conducting fire.

During engineer preparation of the firing position camouflage discipline is strictly observed and measures for protection against enemy precision weapons are fulfilled to the full extent.

75. The tank crew must be in constant readiness to repel enemy assaults. To this end the observer assigned from the crew keeps a lookout for the enemy and for the platoon commander's signals; the other personnel are in the tank or in the slit trench (bunker).

An alert-status tank usually is disposed at the alternate (temporary) firing position. The crew of the alert-status tank is constantly in the vehicle in readiness to repel a surprise enemy attack and also to destroy his small groups performing reconnaissance or attempting to make passages in obstacles.

76. At the platoon commander's command the tank may support the combat and withdrawal of combat outposts with its fire and then cover operations of combat engineers to close passages in obstacles.

During fire preparation of an enemy assault the crew is in the tank, it conducts continuous observation and, taking skilled advantage of protective features of the emplacement or shelter, destroys detected targets from different platforms in the sequence established by the platoon commander.

When the enemy delivers a nuclear strike the tank crew closes hatches and louvers and turns on the system of protection against mass destruction weapons.

When the enemy launches an assault, at the platoon commander's command the tank first destroys attacking enemy tanks and other armored vehicles. During combat, fire is conducted independently and according to the platoon commander's commands (signals).

A tank located in the motorized rifle platoon strongpoint conducts fire in the designated sector independently and according to the tank platoon commander's commands in coordination with motorized rifle platoon weapons.

In case of the enemy's deep envelopment or penetration into the defense, the tank destroys him by fire against his flank and rear.

A tank can leave a firing position or shift to the alternate position only by order of the platoon commander.

77. A tank may operate as a roving weapon to deceive the enemy regarding the true disposition of weapons and the number of tanks in the defense. Firing positions are selected for a roving tank in accordance with the assigned mission and depending on features of the terrain. A tank commander is given the mission, movement route, several firing positions, initial data for firing at each of them and procedure for actions after mission accomplishment. During a defensive battle a roving tank changes firing positions covertly, firing several rounds from each of them, or it conducts fire by direction of the commander who sent it out. The tank commander reports mission accomplishment to the commander who sent him out and subsequently operates in accordance with the order received.

When a tank is disabled and it is impossible to conduct fire from it the crew must fight skillfully outside the tank.

5. The Defense Under Special Conditions

78. In a city (inhabited area) a motorized rifle platoon defends a strong-point which can include one or two buildings, and the squad defends a building or a story of a building. Guns, flamethrowers, ATGM systems and other weapons may be attached to the platoon.

A defense in buildings is organized so the approaches to them are covered by flanking and cross fire.

The platoon must turn each building into a fortress with a perimeter defense ensuring that it is held for a long time even in enemy encirclement (Fig. 8). The fire plan is organized here so that buildings have fire coordination with each other. Fire is prepared in several tiers. A large number of platoon personnel and weapons defending the building and a large number of attached weapons are disposed in lower stories and semibasements. Individual weapons are set up and snipers situated in upper stories. ATGM systems, grenade launchers and flamethrowers are primarily disposed in lower stories so as to provide an opportunity to conduct fire along streets and squares. Mortar firing positions are prepared in courtyards, upper stories and attics.

In preparing a building for defense, it is necessary to brick up windows and doors or fill them in with bags of sand or dirt, arrange firing ports and embrasures, make passages in the attic floor and floors between stories, and prepare the basement of a stone building as a shelter. Approaches to buildings are covered by artificial obstacles.

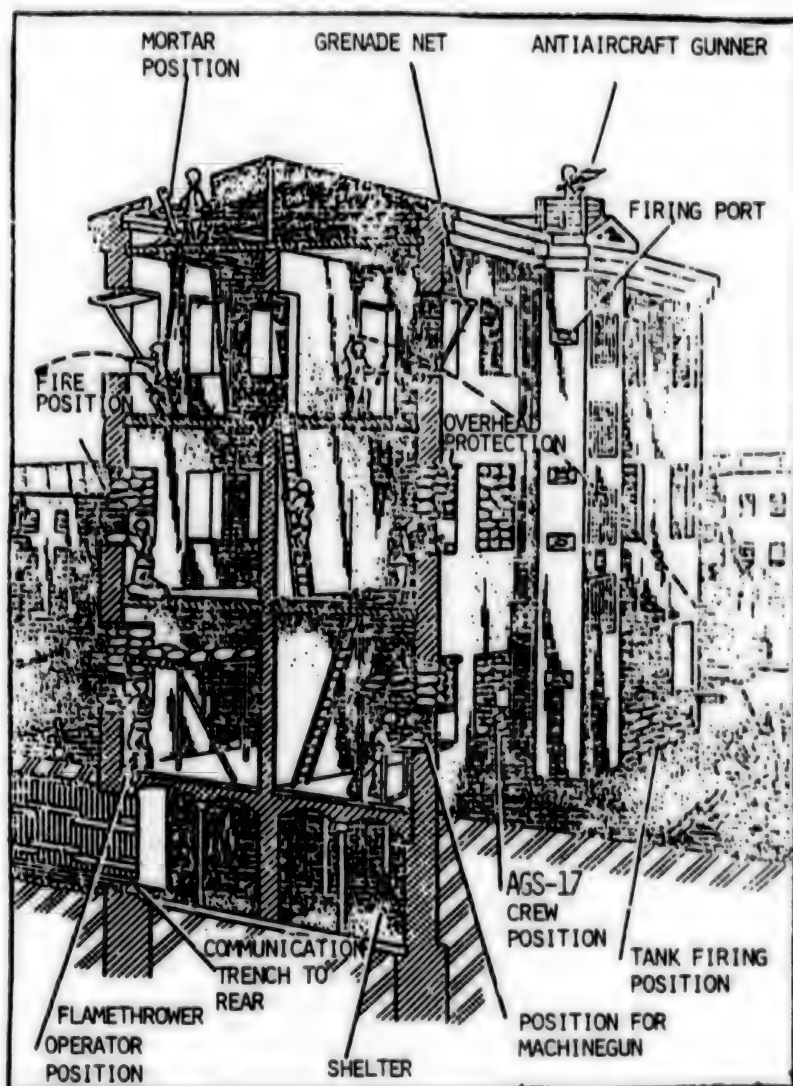


Fig. 8. Preparing a brick building for defense (variant)

Barricades are built on the streets and firing ports and platforms for weapons are constructed in them. Passages which are thoroughly guarded and covered by fire are left for maneuver of friendly subunits and movement of transportation. Barricade approaches must be covered by flanking and cross fire. Structures hampering observation and fire are taken down. Foot and vehicular passages are made within blocks and underground utilities are adapted for the maneuver of subunits in a city or inhabited area. Obstacles are set up in unused underground utilities (structures) and their exits are covered by fire or guarded.

In preparing a building for defense it is necessary to establish an ammunition reserve, especially hand grenades, and a reserve of food, medical property and potable water, and also to provide for necessary firefighting measures by preparing fire extinguishing equipment and spreading sand or dirt on wooden

floors. Small structures along which fire may jump to adjacent buildings are demolished.

A tank platoon is used at full strength for operations from prepared firing positions in strongpoints or its individual vehicles are attached to motorized rifle platoons.

A tank firing position usually is selected on the outskirts of a city or inhabited area or at street intersections, in front of squares and public gardens, and in other places permitting the conduct of fire to a great distance along several streets. It can be prepared behind a stone wall or fence in which embrasures are made for observation and fire, and behind other sturdy structures.

When a tank or IFV is assigned to a fire ambush and for operations as a roving weapon, concealed maneuver routes and firing positions are selected in advance permitting use of the tank's (IFV's) firepower suddenly and with full effect. Tank firing positions must be covered by fire of motorized rifle subunits.

79. For tactical control the motorized rifle (grenade launcher, antitank) platoon commander is situated in the defended building and selects a command-observation post in a place from which approaches to the building can be viewed. The tank platoon commander exercises tactical control from the tank.

80. An enemy assault is repelled by fire of all weapons, and weapons on upper stories not only destroy the enemy immediately ahead of the defended building, but also fire against targets in the depth of the enemy combat formation, prohibiting an approach by his reserves and direct fire against the building. An enemy who has approached the walls of the defended building is attacked by grenades and destroyed by point-blank fire; in addition, the enemy who has penetrated into the building is destroyed in hand-to-hand fighting. He also can be destroyed by a brief attack and point-blank fire of a squad (group of soldiers) sent into his rear along underground utilities (structures).

A squad (every private and NCO) fighting within the building must display special resolve and determination, skillfully use its weapons and hand grenades in close combat, and staunchly defend every story and every room.

81. In the mountains a platoon may defend a strongpoint in isolation from other company platoons.

Squad positions are chosen in places precluding the possibility of collapses, landslides and flooding; ensuring that the enemy is hit by multitiered flanking, cross, and surprise close-range concentrated fire; and precluding the presence of dead spaces.

Weapons are disposed in tiers and the fire plan of squads is organized here so that they have fire coordination among themselves and provide a perimeter defense and the possibility of concentrating fire of main weapons on a threatened axis in short time periods. Firing positions of IFV's (APC's) and tanks

are prepared on avenues of likely tank approach. To defend passes, important road junctions and crossings, firing positions are selected that provide for fire to maximum ranges and their concealed disposition. Some weapons are disposed on reverse hillslopes to destroy an enemy who has penetrated by point-blank fire.

In organizing a defense in the mountains the platoon (squad, tank) commander must do the following in addition to the usual matters: carefully study the approaches to the strongpoint (position) from the front, flanks and rear; organize their cover by cross fire and their observation; take into account dead spaces near the strongpoint (position) and prepare fire against them; establish an increased reserve of missiles and ammunition (especially grenades) at the positions; provide for measures to counter the enemy's deep envelopments and his infiltration between squad (tank) positions or at boundaries with adjacent elements.

Stones and bags of sand and dirt are used in preparing fieldworks in stony and rocky soils. Emplacements, shelters and other structures are prepared so as to keep incendiary fuels and water from flowing into them. Emplacements and shelters can be prepared in rocky soils by the explosive method. In addition to the usual obstacles, landslides and talus are prepared ahead of positions and roads (trails) are readied for demolition.

The platoon (squad, tank) repels an enemy assault by all weapons and with wide use of grenades. It is most advisable to destroy enemy tanks when they are negotiating upgrades, especially on hairpin turns.

When the enemy makes a deep envelopment of the strongpoint (position) the platoon (squad, tank) shifts to a perimeter defense and repels him by fire against the flank and rear.

82. In the forest a motorized rifle platoon strongpoint usually interdicts a road, one or two cleared strips, or defiles between marshes and lake.

In shifting to the defense, in addition to general measures of preparing the defense, the platoon (squad, tank) commander organizes the clearing of trees and bushes to improve conditions for observation and conduct of fire without revealing his disposition in so doing; prepares surprise close-range concentrated fire and fire from trees; and provides for firefighting measures (establishing firebreaks and stores of water, preparing axes, saws, shovels and gaffs, clearing the strongpoint of dry, windfallen wood). Some sectors can be left uncleared; minefields are laid and fire is prepared there in advance.

Overhead cover and protection is arranged above the trench and firing positions to protect personnel against fragments of artillery and mortar rounds which explode when they contact trees. Platforms are constructed in trees with dense crowns for conducting small arms fire and for observation.

Emplacements and communication trenches of a semiburied or breantwork type are prepared on terrain with a high ground water level. Movement routes to the

rear are denoted by signs or marks on trees in those sectors where there is no need to dig communication trenches.

On avenues of likely tank approach the platoon constructs abatis and antitank barriers and covers them by fire.

Firing positions of the tank platoon (tank), ATGM systems and grenade launchers are prepared in places from which there is an opportunity to conduct fire along cleared strips, glades and roads and against sections of sparse forest. Fire ambushes may be set up at intersections of roads, trails and cleared strips, along treelines or on the edge of glades.

Fire of all weapons from short range is used widely during combat in the forest.

83. In preparing a defense in the desert special attention is given to organizing a perimeter defense, securing flanks and gaps and observing the air. Artificial reference points can be put out in front of the platoon strongpoint.

Sandbags, fascines and other local materials are used to prepare emplacements and shelters in sandy soils, and steps are taken to protect firing positions and shelters against sand drifts. IFV's, APC's and tanks must have disruptive painting, and light overhead protection or screens are set up over them. Other necessary camouflage measures also are taken. Arms and equipment are constantly cleaned of sand and dust and kept ready for use during sandstorms.

Firing positions of the tank platoon (tank) are prepared in places providing an opportunity to conduct direct fire at maximum ranges. Maneuver routes are denoted by markers.

When the enemy launches an attack his tanks and other armored vehicles are destroyed by direct fire beginning from maximum ranges. With the enemy's approach to the strongpoint (position), platoon (squad, tank) fire is concentrated against the most threatening part of his combat formation. During combat special attention is given to prompt detection and destruction of an enveloping enemy.

84. In northern areas and in winter the platoon (squad, tank) commander pays special attention in the defense to ensure constant readiness of weapons for use under conditions of low temperatures and to see that steps are taken to prevent excessive body cooling and frostbite of personnel; provides for a more frequent change of observers and alert-status weapon teams, especially at night, in a blizzard and when snow is falling; and also steps up supervision over performance of duty at positions.

The platoon (squad, tank) defense is organized on axes most accessible for enemy operations.

Explosives are widely used in preparing fieldworks. Fieldworks of the breastwork type also can be erected, for which stones, sod, moss, bags of dirt, and in winter snow and ice are used. With insignificant snow depth, emplacements, trenches and other structures are dug in the soil and camouflaged with snow. With deep snow cover, snow trenches, communication trenches with breastworks of packed snow, including dummy ones, and also snow ramparts are widely constructed. Snow ramparts are used as antitank obstacles and as screens for shelter against enemy precision weapons. Firing positions of roving IFV's and tanks also can be prepared behind them.

Drainage is arranged in emplacements and shelters in the season of bad roads. To prevent erosion and collapses, walls of emplacements, trenches and other fieldworks are reinforced and IFV's, APC's and tanks are placed on beams.

For maskirovka purposes, places which have darkened from powder fumes and traces of tracks are covered with snow, personnel are provided with winter camouflage suits, and stoves in the bunker and other shelters are allowed to be lit only at night.

In winter the snow cover and cold must be used to exhaust the attacking enemy and weakening his combat effectiveness. To this end, by using fire of all kinds and artificial obstacles, it is necessary to force the enemy to leave the roads as early as possible and move over virgin snow; deprive him of an opportunity to warm up in inhabited areas, forests and ravines; and force him to lie down on open terrain and spend as much time as possible in freezing temperatures.

In case the enemy penetrates the defense, subunits must not allow him to consolidate in inhabited areas, in individual structures or in the forest. Concentrated platoon fire is prepared against such places in advance.

Chapter 3 - THE ATTACK

1. General Provisions

85. The attack is conducted to defeat (destroy) the enemy and take important areas (lines, objects) of the terrain. It consists of hitting the enemy with all available weapons, a decisive assault, swift advance by subunits into the depth of his combat formation, destruction and capture of personnel, and capture of arms, equipment and planned terrain areas (lines).

Taking advantage of results of fire damage of the enemy, platoon (squad, tank) personnel must conduct the attack with full exertion of efforts, continuously day and night, in any weather and destroy the defending enemy in close coordination with other subunits.

A platoon (squad, tank) attack against a defending enemy is carried out from a position of direct contact with him or without a halt.

86. A motorized rifle (tank) platoon attacks as an element of the company and may also operate independently in the battalion reserve, in an assault team and in a combat reconnaissance patrol. In addition, a motorized rifle platoon can operate in an advance party of an airborne assault force.

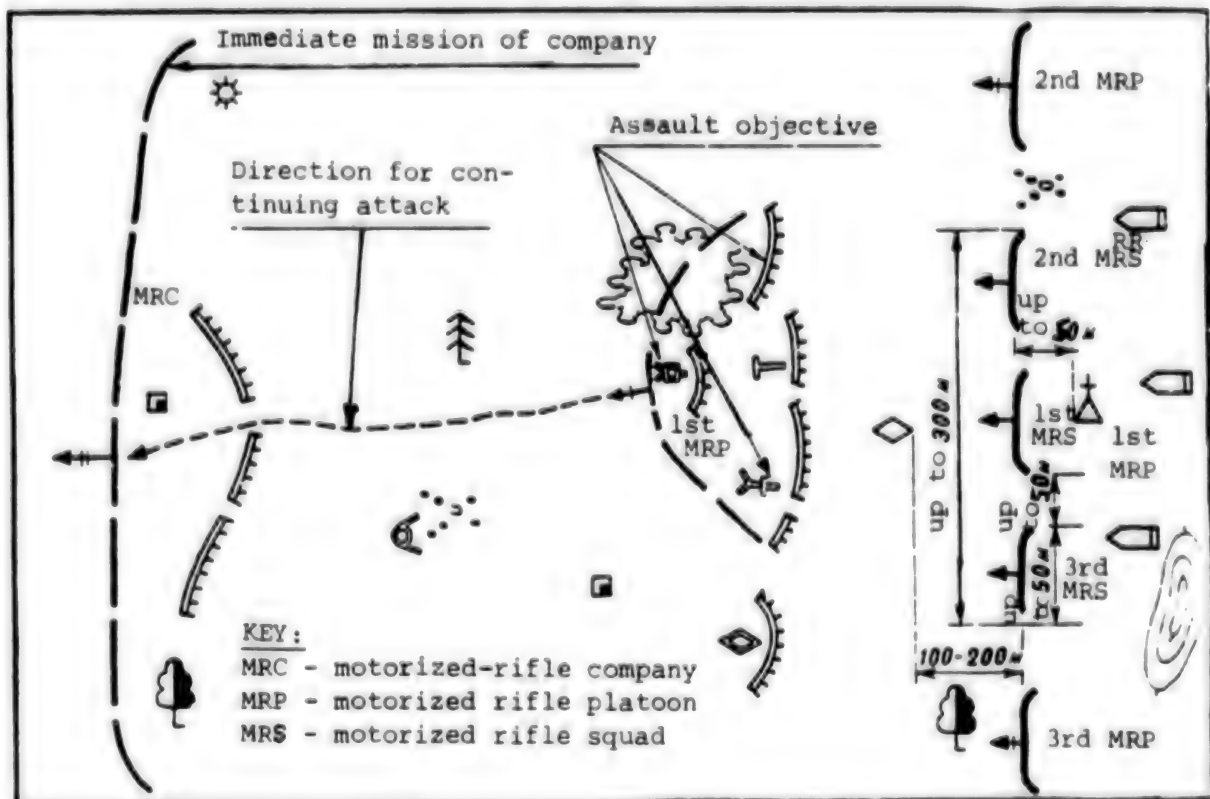


Fig. 9. Combat formation and missions of a platoon in the attack (variant)

87. A motorized rifle (tank) platoon (squad, tank) in the attack is given an assault objective and direction for continuing the attack (Fig. 9). When the

combat mission is assigned by radio the platoon (squad, tank) may be given only a direction for continuing the attack.

The platoon attacks in a frontage of up to 300 m, and a motorized rifle squad in dismounted formation in a frontage up to 50 m.

The assault objective of a motorized rifle (tank) platoon (squad, tank) usually is the enemy in emplacements or in other fieldworks of a strongpoint, as well as enemy tanks, guns, machineguns and other weapons located separately on the axis of attack.

The grenade launcher (antitank) platoon (squad) is given targets for engagement, a direction of fire and a direction of advance.

88. The combat formation of the motorized rifle platoon attacking in dismounted formation (Fig. 10) consists of an extended line, IFV's (APC's) and means of reinforcement.

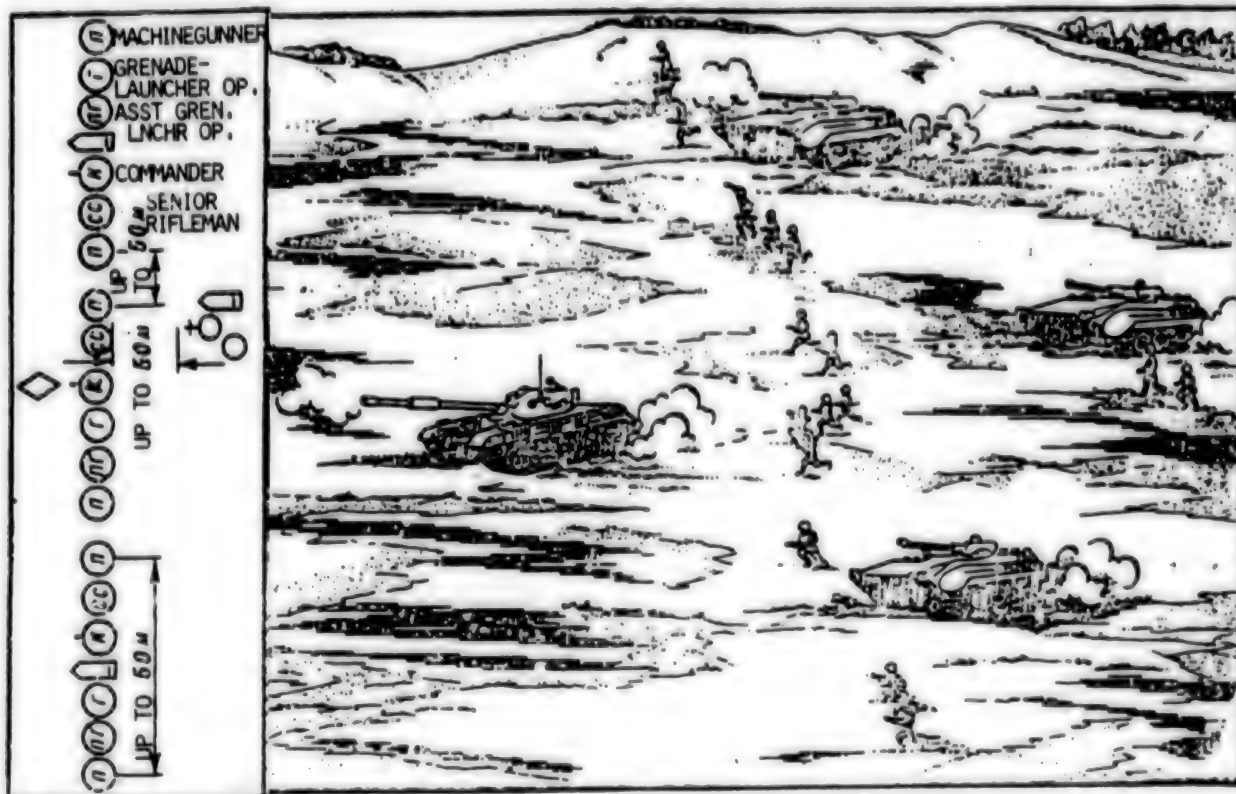


Fig. 10. Combat formation of motorized rifle platoon attacking in dismounted formation (variant)

The combat formation of a motorized rifle platoon (Fig. 11) attacking in IFV's (APC's) and of a tank platoon (Fig. 12) consists of an extended line of fighting vehicles with an interval of up to 100 m between them and means of reinforcement operating in or behind the extended line.

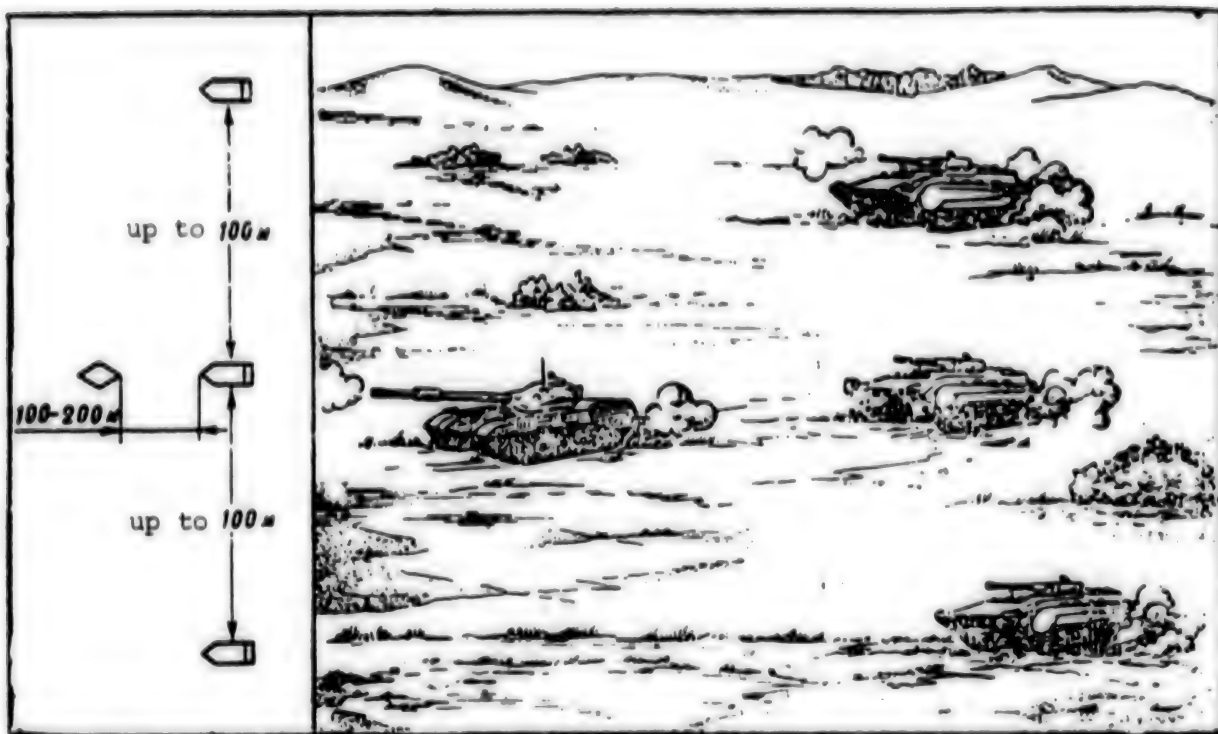


Fig. 11. Combat formation of motorized rifle platoon attacking in IFV's (variant)

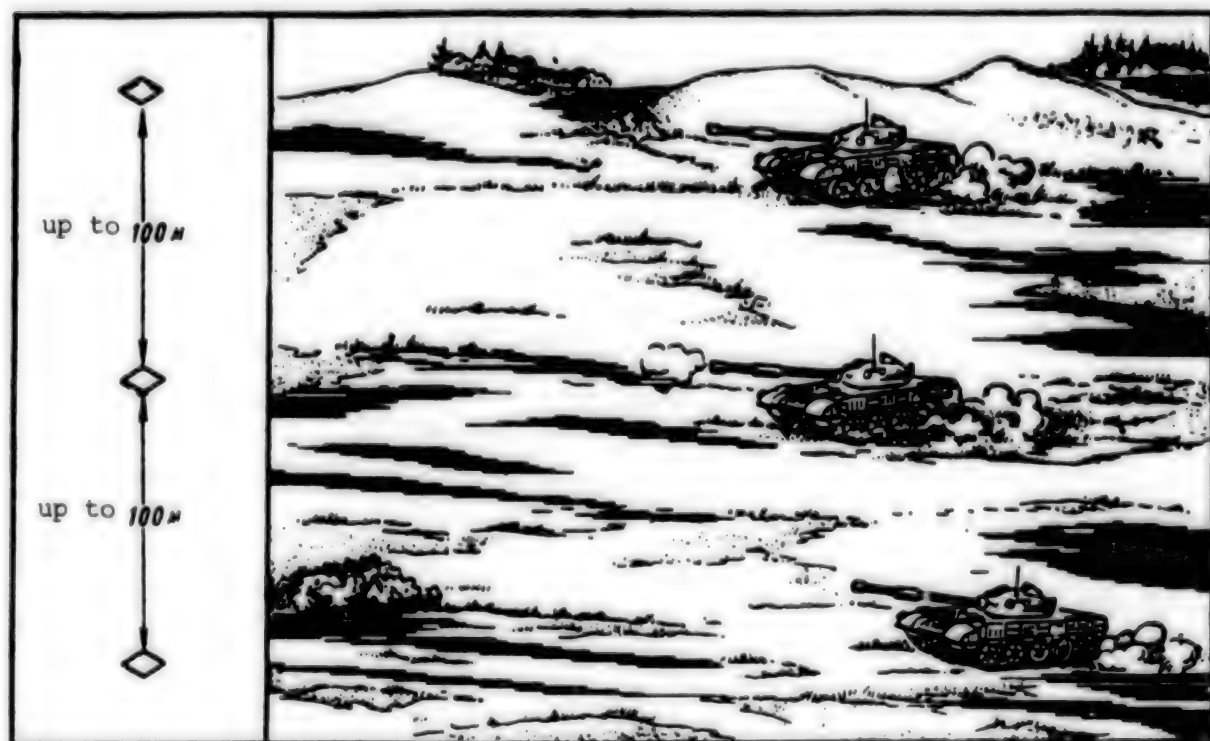


Fig. 12. Combat formation of tank platoon in the attack (variant)

The combat formation of the grenade launcher platoon (Fig. 13) and antitank platoon (Fig. 14) operating at full strength in dismounted formation consists of combat formations of squads with an interval of up to 50 m between them.

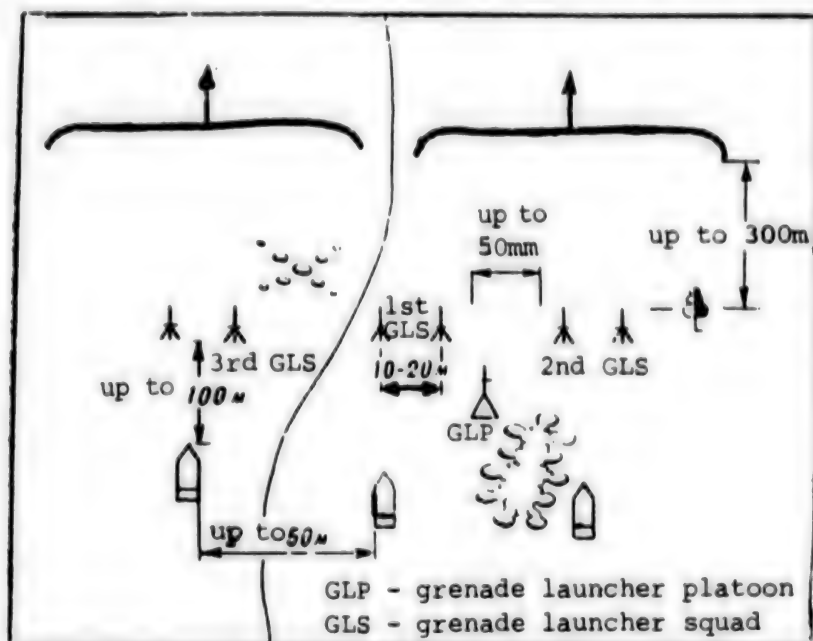


Fig. 13. Combat formation of grenade launcher platoon in the attack (variant)

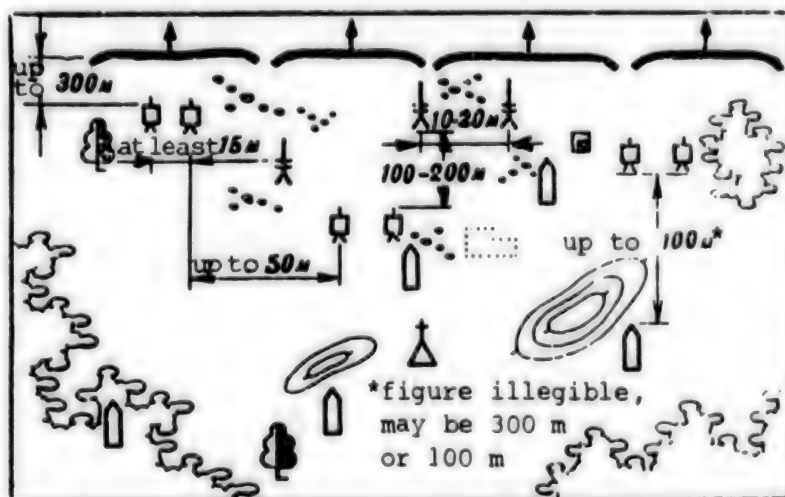


Fig. 14. Combat formation of antitank platoon in the attack (variant)

The combat formation of a grenade launcher platoon operating in IFV's (APC's) is a line of vehicles abreast with an interval of up to 50 m between them.

The combat formation of an antitank platoon operating in IFV's (APC's) at full strength is an extended line of fighting vehicles with an interval of up to 150 m between vehicles.

The combat formation of a motorized rifle squad attacking in dismounted formation (Fig. 15) consists of an extended line with an interval of 6-8 m (8-12 paces) between soldiers, and an IFV (APC). For convenience in conducting fire and best adaptation to terrain, soldiers in the extended line may move up somewhat ahead or to one side without disrupting the general direction of the extended line's attack frontage and without hampering actions of adjacent elements. The IFV (APC) operates behind the squad line, on its flanks or right in the extended line.

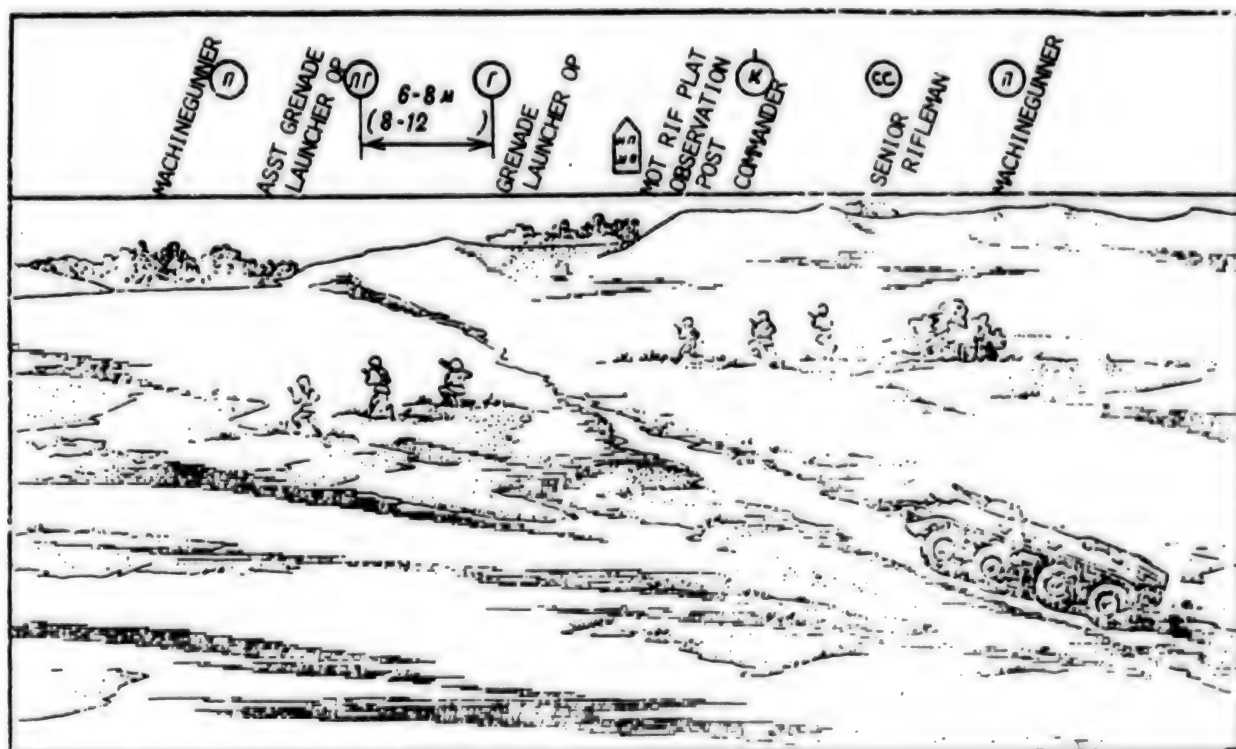


Fig. 15. Combat formation of motorized rifle squad attacking in dismounted formation (variant)

The combat formation of the grenade launcher and antitank squads operating in dismounted formation consists of teams deployed laterally with an interval of 10-20 m between grenade launchers and at least 15 m between ATGM systems; and an IFV (APC).

89. Fire preparation of the assault is carried out before an assault by motorized rifle and tank subunits, and fire support of the assault and close support fire of subunits' advance in the depth is carried out during the attack.

A tank platoon, motorized rifle platoon in IFV's and antitank platoon at full strength or as individual vehicles (systems) can be assigned for destroying observed enemy weapons by direct fire during fire preparation of the assault.

90. The assault consists of a swift, nonstop movement of tank and motorized rifle subunits in combat formation in combination with intensive fire from tanks and IFV's (APC's), as well as from other kinds of weapons as they close with the enemy in order to destroy him.

During a dismounted assault motorized rifle platoon (squad) personnel operate in an extended line directly behind the extended line of tanks at a distance providing them safety against friendly artillery shell bursts and providing support of the tanks' advance by small arms fire. In this case, taking advantage of terrain irregularities, IFV's (APC's) advance behind their squads by bounds from line to line (cover to cover) at a distance providing reliable support of the attacking tanks and personnel with fire of their weapons; IFV's with stabilized weapons advance right in their squad lines.

After motorized rifle platoon personnel dismount, the gunner-operators (APC machinegunners), driver-mechanics (drivers) and the deputy platoon commander remain in the IFV's (APC's) and support combat of their subunits by fire of the fighting vehicles' armament.

During an assault in IFV's (APC's), the motorized rifle platoon operates in an extended line 100-200 m behind the tanks.

A motorized rifle platoon in motor vehicles usually attacks the enemy in dismounted formation. In the season of bad roads, when there is a deep snow cover and in certain other cases the motorized riflemen can attack the enemy in some sectors as a tankborne assault force.

The grenade launcher and antitank platoons (squads) advance up to 300 m behind combat formations of first echelon motorized rifle companies, in gaps between them or on one of the battalion flanks. If necessary they can move right up into combat formations of the subunit whose assault they are supporting. The antitank squad usually advances in combat formations of motorized rifle platoons, in gaps between them or on the company flank.

2. The Platoon in the Attack

91. The platoon begins an attack on the enemy from a position of direct contact with him from the attack position in the previously established combat formation. The attack position is occupied by the platoon during regrouping from a position of defense or with simultaneous relief of defending subunits.

During regrouping (relief) the motorized rifle platoon is disposed in the company attack position: motorized riflemen in the first trench, and IFV's (APC's) take up firing positions next to their squads or up to 50 m behind them. If it is impossible for IFV's (APC's) to covertly occupy firing positions with their platoon at the FEBA, they and the vehicles of other company

platoons can be disposed together with the coordinating tank subunit at its attack or assembly position.

The tank platoon is disposed in a strongpoint previously occupied for defense or is in the attack (assembly) position as an element of the company.

The grenade launcher platoon takes up firing positions up to 300 m behind first echelon companies, the antitank platoon is disposed up to 100 m behind one of the first echelon companies, and the company antitank squad is usually on one of the company flanks in the same trench with motorized rifle platoons.

Before an attack without a pause the platoon is covertly disposed in the formation (unit) attack position at a distance from the enemy defense. The platoon deploys into combat formation for the attack while moving up to the final coordination line.

In the attack position the platoon is in constant readiness to repel a possible enemy attack.

92. The platoon commander usually makes the attack decision during ground reconnaissance performed by the senior commander. When attacking from a position of direct contact with the enemy and, if the situation permits, also when attacking without a pause, all work of organizing for combat is done on the terrain. If the situation does not permit organizing for combat on the terrain, the platoon commander makes the decision, issues the combat order and organizes coordination from the map (diagram, terrain model).

During ground reconnaissance the platoon commander studies the terrain, indicates reference points and clarifies the following:

- Outline of the enemy FEBA and disposition of his weapons, especially anti-tank weapons, locations and nature of obstacles and barriers, as well as targets to be engaged by the senior commander's assets;
- Combat missions of squads (tanks) and attached weapons;
- Final coordination line and troop safety line;
- Locations of passages in obstacles and over obstructions and their marking, and places for fitting tanks with roller-type mineclearing devices.

During an attack from a position of direct contact with the enemy the platoon (squad) commander additionally clarifies the attack position (section of trench, emplacements), movement route of IFV's (APC's) to the platoon, places for passing tanks through and their marking and, when attacking without a pause, the route of forward movement, deployment line, and places for the assault force to board tanks and dismount.

Squad (tank) commanders usually take part in ground reconnaissance and sometimes also driver-mechanics (drivers).

In assigning missions to squads (tanks) the platoon commander indicates the following in the combat order:

- Motorized rifle (tank) platoon commander--assault objective, direction for continuing the attack and final coordination line;
- Grenade launcher platoon commander--targets to be engaged in the period of fire preparation of the assault and with the beginning of the assault, firing position, direction of fire and procedure for displacement during combat;
- Antitank platoon commander--targets to be engaged, firing position (line of firing positions), direction of attack, place in combat formation.

In a dismounted assault commanders of the motorized rifle, grenade launcher and antitank platoons also indicate dismount locations. In assigning the mission to his deputy the motorized rifle platoon commander indicates the procedure for conduct of fire by IFV's (APC's) and their place in the platoon combat formation; to the sniper, targets for destruction, procedure for conducting fire and place in the platoon combat formation; and to the rifleman-medic, mission and location.

In organizing coordination the platoon commander must do the following:

- When attacking from a position of direct contact with the enemy, indicate the procedure for occupying attack positions (section of trench, emplacements), for passing tanks through the combat formation, and for IFV's (APC's) to move up and take their places; the tank platoon commander indicates the procedure for tanks to pass through positions of motorized rifle subunits and to conduct fire during movement into the assault;
- When attacking without a pause, indicate the procedure for forward movement to the final coordination line, deployment into combat formation, conduct of small arms fire and fire from IFV's (APC's) and tanks, movement into the assault, and clearing passages in obstacles, including those laid by remote minelaying equipment; and also indicate safety measures when nuclear strikes are delivered against the enemy;
- Coordinate actions of squads (tanks) with each other and with attached weapons and adjacent elements; grenade launcher and antitank platoon commanders coordinate actions of their squads with motorized rifle subunits;
- Indicate the procedure for conducting fire against airborne targets and measures for protection against enemy precision weapons;
- Announce the warning, control and coordination signals and sequence of actions in response to them.

In addition, commanders of the motorized rifle, grenade launcher and antitank platoons indicate the following: numbers (identifying markings) of tanks

attacking ahead of the platoon and the direction of their attack; in a dismounted assault, the personnel dismount locations and sequence of actions of IFV's (APC's) after this; the commander of a platoon in motor vehicles indicates the places, procedure and detail for boarding personnel as a tankborne force, as well as requirements for observing safety measures.

93. The platoon begins an attack from a position of direct contact with the enemy after conducting fire preparation of the assault, during which it destroys detected weapons as well as enemy personnel by the fire of its weapons. The platoon commander controls subordinates' fire, conducts observation of targets to be destroyed and neutralized during fire preparation of the assault on the platoon axis of attack, and reports results of observation to the company commander.

The tank platoon occupying the attack (assembly) position begins moving up to the final coordination line at the established time at the senior commander's command (signal). The IFV's (APC's) of motorized rifle platoons disposed with the tanks also begin movement after them. On approaching the final coordination line the tank platoon deploys into an extended line and continues moving at maximum permissible speed, destroying the enemy by fire from the move. The IFV's (APC's) move up to their squads.

With the tanks' approach to the attack position, in a dismounted assault the motorized rifle platoon commander commands: "Get ready for assault," and then: "Mark passages for tanks."

After the tanks pass the attack position the motorized rifle platoon commander gives the command: "Platoon, into the assault--FORWARD," at which the personnel leap out of the trench (emplacement) and assault the enemy at a speed marching step or at double-time behind the tank, moving in the direction of passages in the obstacles. Moving behind their squads (IFV's with stabilized weapons directly in the platoon line), the IFV's (APC's) support the assault of tanks and personnel by fire.

In an assault in IFV's (APC's), motorized rifle platoon personnel board them in the attack position during fire preparation of the attack. At the platoon commander's command (signal), IFV's (APC's) covertly approach their squads, taking advantage of terrain irregularities, and halt. At the platoon commander's commands "Platoon--fall in by your vehicles" and "Mount," the personnel quickly board the vehicles and make ready to conduct fire from the move, and they open fire with initiation of the assault.

When the subunits move into the assault the platoon commanders clarify the enemy position and if necessary update combat missions for the squads (tanks) and the procedure for negotiating obstacles.

During fire preparation of the attack and at the beginning of the assault the grenade launcher and antitank platoons destroy personnel and weapons on the enemy FEBA from the occupied firing positions.

94. Obstacles ahead of the enemy FEBA are negotiated under cover of fire of artillery, combat helicopters, and the grenade launcher and antitank platoons, and also with mutual supporting fire of tanks, IFV's (APC's) and small arms.

Tanks and IFV's fitted with mineclearing equipment negotiate an enemy minefield in combat formation along their own axes, and those without mineclearing equipment and the APC's do so by the established procedure through a cleared passage.

Personnel of the motorized rifle, grenade launcher and antitank platoons who are assaulting the enemy in dismounted formation cross the minefield following tanks in their tracks or along a cleared passage. When the personnel approach obstacles, at the platoon commander's command "Platoon, in the direction of such-and-such an object, in a column of twos (threes), 1st Squad is the base, into the passage, double-time--MARCH" or "Platoon, follow me, in a column of twos (threes), into the passage, double-time--MARCH," squads take their places in the platoon column in the prescribed sequence without a pause. At this time IFV's (APC's) are using fire from short halts to destroy enemy weapons hindering tanks and personnel in negotiating the obstacle. They cross the obstacles following the platoon column. If the platoon is equipped with IFV's with stabilized weapons, they can cross obstacles in the column immediately behind a tank. In this case platoon personnel cross the obstacles following the IFV's.

A minefield suddenly laid by remote minelaying equipment on a platoon's axis of advance (assault) is negotiated along a passage usually in platoon column. IFV's (APC's) and tanks without mineclearing equipment which were in an extended line and which have ended up on mined terrain move to the cleared passage along approaches cleared by squad personnel (tank crews) using authorized unit mine removal sets and by other methods.

95. After crossing obstacles the tank platoon swiftly assaults the enemy, first of all destroying his antitank weapons by fire from the move.

After negotiating obstacles, at the platoon commander's command "Platoon, in the direction of such-and-such an object--form extended line, FORWARD" or "Platoon, follow me--form extended line, FORWARD," a motorized rifle platoon assaulting in dismounted formation deploys into an extended line at double-time in the established sequence, opens fire from its weapons and swiftly assaults the enemy. Having approached the enemy trench to within 25-40 m, at the platoon commander's command "Platoon, with grenades--FIRE," the personnel attack the enemy with grenades and at exactly the prescribed time (H) burst onto the FEBA right after the tanks with a shout of "Hurrah," destroy the enemy by point-blank fire and continue the assault nonstop in the indicated direction.

After crossing obstacles through passages, the IFV's (APC's) catch up with their subunits and support their assault by fire of their weapons while operating behind their subunit line. After emerging from the passage following a tank, IFV's with stabilized weapons deploy into an extended line and use fire

to cover the platoon personnel's movement through the passage and deployment into an extended line.

In an assault in IFV's (APC's), after crossing a minefield the motorized rifle platoon swiftly bursts onto the enemy FEBA at exactly the prescribed time (H) following the tanks; destroys his weapons, above all antitank weapons; and, taking advantage of results of fire effect, quickly advances nonstop into the depth.

In the case where tanks are not operating ahead of a motorized rifle platoon, the platoon assaults the enemy right after friendly artillery shell bursts.

The safe distance from friendly artillery shell bursts is as follows: 200 m for tanks; 300 m for IFV's (APC's); 400 m for personnel assaulting the enemy in dismounted formation.

Advancing in platoon combat formations, flamethrower operators attached to the platoon destroy the enemy in trenches, communication trenches and other field-works.

After hitting targets or with the approach of motorized rifle subunits to the line of safe distance from grenade bursts, the grenade launcher platoon shifts fire into the depth against surviving or newly detected targets at the battalion commander's command (signal) or independently. During the attack the grenade launcher platoon's firing positions should be no further than 300 m from combat formations of first echelon companies. A platoon with grenade launchers mounted on IFV's (APC's) usually operates in combat formations of motorized rifle subunits.

At the battalion (company) commander's command (signal) or independently, the antitank platoon (company antitank squad), operating from successively occupied firing positions in combat formations of motorized rifle subunits or in gaps between them, destroys tanks and other enemy armored vehicles impeding the advance of tanks and motorized rifle platoons.

When grenade launcher and antitank platoon teams are conducting fire from the ground, their IFV's (APC's) take cover nearby or up to 100 m behind the teams and use their fire to cover their firing positions and support the assault by motorized rifle subunits. Taking advantage of terrain irregularities and other cover, these platoons' motor vehicles are disposed up to 400 m from firing positions of the platoons (teams).

The grenade launcher and antitank platoons displace by platoon or by squads so that continuous support is provided to the motorized rifle subunits.

During the personnel's dismounted operations the motorized rifle platoon commander dismounts and advances at a distance of up to 50 m behind the platoon line in such a place from which it is most convenient to observe platoon actions and control it. The platoon commander controls fire and movement of IFV's (APC's) through his deputy.

Commanders of the grenade launcher and antitank platoons are in the platoon combat formation, and if the platoon is attached to motorized rifle companies by squads, they are with one of the squads.

96. Combat in the depth of the enemy defense is characterized by unevenness in the advance of subunits and develops in a complicated, rapidly changing situation. The platoon commander immediately takes advantage of the successful advance of at least one squad (tank) or adjacent elements to exploit success.

If adjacent elements lag behind, the platoon uses some of its weapons to suppress targets hampering their advance without suspending the assault. The best assistance for adjacent elements is for the platoon to move forward.

The platoon envelops a strongpoint in which the enemy is offering resistance and assaults its flank or rear (Fig. 16). Terrain irregularities, gaps in combat formations or exposed enemy flanks are used for maneuver, and aerosols (smokes) may be employed for maskirovka purposes.

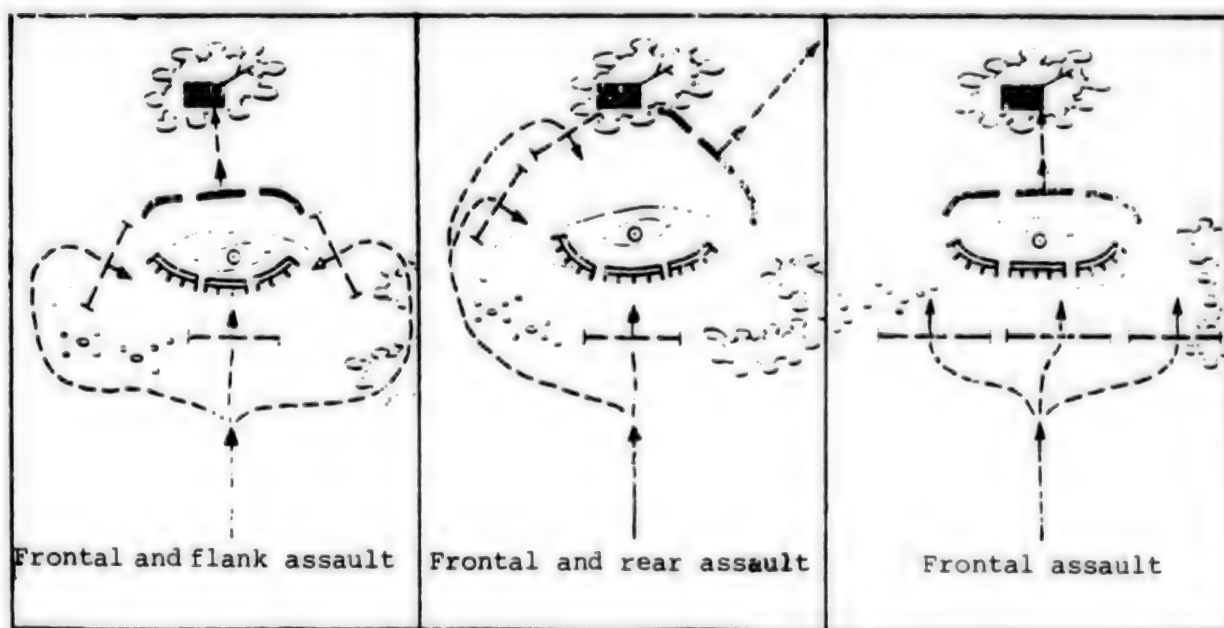


Fig. 16. Maneuver of subunits in depth of enemy defense (variant)

If it is impossible to envelop the enemy strongpoint, the platoon commander concentrates fire of the platoon and attached weapons and requests fire of coordinating subunits against targets impeding the advance, moves squads (tanks) up to a favorable final coordination line and simultaneously takes steps to clear a passage in obstacles. Exploiting results of fire damage of the enemy, the platoon completes his destruction by a frontal assault and continues moving forward.

As enemy resistance weakens, at the senior commander's command (signal) a motorized rifle platoon advancing in dismounted formation boards vehicles or mounts the tanks. To do this, at the platoon commander's command the IFV's (APC's) catch up with their squads, slow down or make a short halt (tanks assigned for actions with a mounted force halt). At the squad commanders' command "Fall in by your vehicle," personnel move up to their IFV's (APC's, tanks) on the double, place weapons on safety, and then at the command "Mount" quickly mount and make ready to conduct fire from the move. The IFV gunner-operators (APC machinegunners, tank gunners) observe the enemy and destroy detected targets while the personnel board. The platoon continues performing the mission, operating in IFV's (APC's) or as a tankborne force.

The commander of a motorized rifle platoon operating as a tankborne force must distribute squads and attached weapons to tanks, indicate the mission to subordinate commanders, and clarify mount and dismount signals and target designation methods. Operating as a tankborne force, the platoon uses its fire to destroy close-range antitank weapons. Personnel may dismount to destroy the enemy impeding the tanks' advance and also to assist them in negotiating obstacles and barriers. The platoon remounts the tanks and continues moving forward at the first opportunity.

97. Having detected nuclear or chemical attack weapons or precision weapon systems, the platoon moves up to them swiftly, taking skilled advantage of concealed approaches, destroys enemy personnel by a resolute assault and disables the launchers (guns, mortars).

The platoon bypasses obstacles and barriers encountered in the depth of the enemy defense or crosses them along a cleared passage.

The platoon usually negotiates contaminated areas in IFV's (APC's, motor vehicles) using individual protective gear or bypasses them in the direction indicated by the company commander.

On difficult terrain sectors a motorized rifle platoon advancing in dismounted formation overtakes the tanks and advances under cover of their fire and that of the IFV's (APC's). As these sectors are crossed the tanks again move ahead and the platoon continues advancing behind them.

98. The platoon destroys a counterattacking enemy in coordination with other subunits by a swift assault without a halt or, by direction of the company commander, first engages the enemy by fire from a favorable line (Fig. 17); here the tanks and IFV's (APC's) take up firing positions behind the nearest cover and motorized rifle platoon personnel dismount and take up favorable positions, usually ahead of them. Then the platoon completes the enemy's destruction by an assault.

A platoon which has not been counterattacked speeds up its advance in order to move to the flank and rear of a counterattacking enemy.

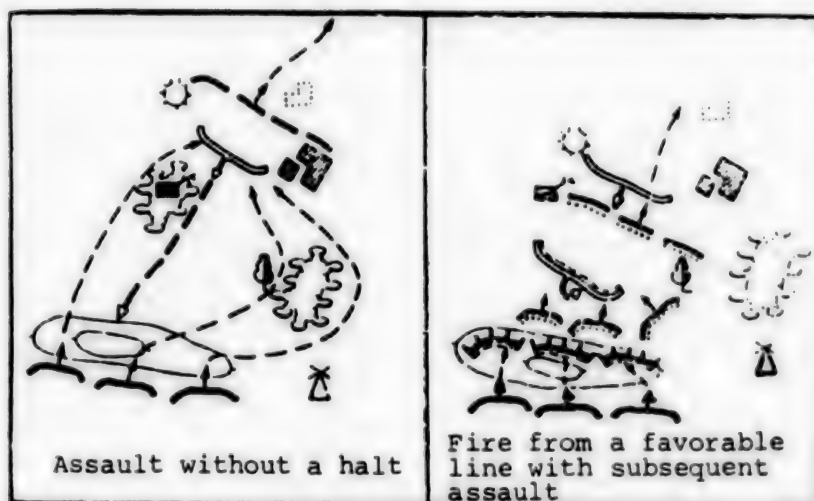


Fig. 17. Methods of repelling an enemy counterattack (variant)

99. On detecting the enemy's withdrawal, the platoon commander immediately organizes pursuit and reports this to the company commander.

In the pursuit the platoon takes skilled advantage of irregularities and other concealing terrain features to move to enemy withdrawal routes, restricts his actions and defeats him by a decisive assault.

If it is impossible to move to enemy withdrawal routes, the platoon wedges into combat formations of covering-force subunits by decisive actions, destroys them in coordination with adjacent elements and penetrates to the withdrawing enemy's main body.

A motorized rifle platoon usually pursues the enemy in IFV's (APC's) or as a tankborne force.

100. In consolidating a captured line (objective), the platoon commander acts in accordance with provisions set forth in the chapter "The Defense." The fire plan is organized and other measures performed in the platoon in a short time to prepare for repelling an enemy counterattack. Special attention is given to organizing an antitank defense.

101. Taking advantage of the terrain's concealing features, a motorized rifle (tank) platoon making up the battalion reserve advances 1.5-2 km behind first echelon companies in readiness to develop the attack, destroy the enemy remaining in the rear of advancing subunits, or perform other missions.

On receiving the mission, the motorized rifle (tank) platoon commander assigns missions to squads (tanks) without a halt. In so doing he points out on the terrain the enemy position and locations of his weapons, commitment line, assault objective and direction for continuing the attack. On approaching the

designated line the platoon deploys into combat formation and swiftly assaults the enemy.

102. In attacking without a halt the motorized rifle (tank) platoon moves up to the final coordination line in a company column in the period of fire preparation of the attack. The grenade launcher and antitank platoons may move up to a firing position in advance to support the assault of motorized rifle and tank subunits in the sequence indicated by the battalion commander.

If the company commander has designated a point of deployment into platoon columns, then after passing it the platoons independently move to their own axes at maximum permissible speed. On approaching the final coordination line platoons deploy into combat formation at the company commander's command and, destroying the enemy by fire from the move, continue moving toward the enemy FEBA. Here the motorized rifle platoon is operating after the tanks and destroys enemy weapons, above all antitank weapons, without giving the enemy an opportunity to cut the platoon off from the tanks.

On arriving at the line for the assault force to mount the tanks, a motorized rifle platoon in motor vehicles and the tanks halt, personnel dismount from the motor vehicles and mount the tanks as assigned, observing safety measures. Tanks continue advancing to the final coordination line with the mounted force, and motor vehicles move up to established assembly points.

On approaching the established dismount line for a dismounted assault, the motorized rifle platoon commander commands, and the squad commanders repeat, "Platoon (squad), prepare to dismount." At this command the IFV's (APC's) catch up with the tanks, personnel place weapons on safety, remove them from firing ports and prepare to dismount.

With the platoon's arrival at the dismount line, at the platoon commander's command "Platoon--fall in by your vehicles," driver-mechanics (drivers) of IFV's (APC's) and also tank driver-mechanics when the platoon is moving up as a tankborne force slow down or make a short halt, taking advantage of available cover. At their commanders' command "Fall in by your vehicles," the squads quickly leap out of the vehicles and at the command "Squad, toward such-and-such an object--form extended line, forward," deploy into an extended line and continue moving toward the FEBA at a speed marching step or in double time, conducting intense fire on the move.

The platoon assaults the enemy FEBA and develops the attack in the depth in the very same sequence as when attacking from a position of direct contact with him.

103. The platoon usually makes a hasty crossing of water obstacles. During movement up to a water obstacle the platoon commander indicates to squads (tanks) the crossing site, procedure for conducting fire during the crossing and the mission on the opposite bank.

IFV's (APC's) are prepared for the assault crossing during the approach to the water obstacle. Special attention is given here to tight closure of hatches, firing ports and doors, to serviceability of bilge pumps, and to the presence and tight closure of drain plugs. Personnel in vehicles put on life jackets.

Tanks are prepared for a fully submerged crossing in the river-crossing operation staging area and complete preparation in the inspection and deepfording preparation area.

On arriving at a water obstacle, a motorized rifle platoon crosses it without delay in IFV's (APC's), in river-crossing equipment or over a captured crossing, supported by tank and artillery fire. The platoon destroys an enemy offering resistance by fire of all weapons afloat. On emerging on the opposite bank it develops the attack nonstop in the indicated direction.

A tank platoon crosses a water obstacle over a bridge, by fording or on ferries. It may cross fully submerged as part of the company. On emerging on the opposite bank, the platoon together with other subunits takes advantage of results of artillery fire and without delaying destroys the defending enemy and develops the attack into the depth.

On arriving at the water obstacle the grenade launcher and antitank platoons take up a firing position on the near bank and support the assault crossing by the motorized rifle subunits and their battle on the opposite bank with their fire. They cross at the battalion (company) commander's command (signal). On moving to the opposite bank the platoons quickly take up firing positions and continue to support the attacking subunits.

104. A motorized rifle platoon assigned to an advance party of a tactical airborne assault force usually receives a mission of capturing a drop zone and securing the landing of the assault force.

A platoon assigned to the advance party as a rule is reinforced by antiaircraft gunners, combat engineers and CW scouts.

In clarifying the assigned mission and estimating the situation, the commander of a platoon assigned to an advance party must do the following: understand where the enemy is and what he is doing, by what time to capture a drop zone, and what to do after executing the mission; study terrain in the landing zone from a map; and specify missions for squads and attached weapons and their course of action.

In the combat order the platoon commander indicates the following:

- Enemy makeup, position and nature of actions in the en route corridor and in the vicinity of the drop zone;
- Mission of the advance party;

- Objectives and targets to be engaged in the vicinity of the drop zone by the senior commander's weapons;
- Combat mission of squads, attached subunits and weapons;
- Readiness time for boarding helicopters and their side numbers;
- His location and his deputy.

After issuing the combat order the platoon commander indicates the procedure for observing and conducting small arms fire in flight, the sequence in which personnel debark from helicopters, the procedure for destroying and suppressing the enemy in the drop zone and of further actions, and the warning, control, coordination and recognition signals and sequence of actions in response to them.

The advance party enters battle from the air. With the helicopters' approach to the landing zone, the enemy there is destroyed and suppressed by fire of onboard weapons and platoon small arms, after which the landing is made. As a rule, subunits assigned to conduct reconnaissance land together with the platoon.

The platoon quickly leaves the helicopters and completes destruction of the enemy in the landing zone. The platoon commander updates the situation and missions for squads. The advance party deploys into combat formation without a halt, advances swiftly to a favorable line, usually outside the landing zone, takes up a position for conducting fire and prepares to repel enemy assaults. After the landing, antiaircraft gunners take up launch positions near the landing zone and make ready to fire against airborne targets. Combat engineers conduct reconnaissance of landing zones and remove or mark obstacles and terrain features impeding the helicopter landing. Minefields may be laid on an avenue of likely tank approach. CW scouts conduct radiation, chemical and biological (bacteriological) reconnaissance.

When the enemy moves up to the landing zone the platoon hits him with the fire of all weapons and secures the landing of the tactical airborne assault force.

105. In an amphibious assault force landing a platoon may operate as part of the battalion main body, and a motorized rifle platoon also as part of an assault landing team.

A platoon usually receives a mission of destroying the enemy at the landing site and subsequently advancing into the depth of his defense; and in operations as part of an assault landing team it receives a mission of destroying the enemy at the landing site and taking a favorable line supporting the landing and actions of the forward detachment.

In clarifying the assigned mission and estimating the situation, in addition to usual matters the platoon commander must clarify the place and procedure

for boarding (loading onto) and debarking (unloading) from assault transport vehicles as well as the system of enemy obstacles in the water and ashore.

The platoon boards (loads onto) assault transport vehicles with consideration of ensuring its most rapid debarking (unloading) and fighting ashore. The sequence for loading combat equipment must be the reverse of its unloading sequence.

When assault transport vehicles approach the landing point the platoon commander clarifies the place, methods and sequence of debarking, missions for squads ashore, and the procedure for suppressing and destroying the enemy by platoon fire.

Under cover of air strikes and the fire of ship guns and its own weapons, the platoon proceeds to shore in IFV's (APC's) and amphibious landing craft, lands on the beach, deploys into combat formation without a halt, launches an assault, destroys the enemy and swiftly develops the attack into the depth (seizes a line supporting the landing and commitment of the battalion main body).

106. In penetrating a fortified area a motorized rifle platoon may operate as part of an assault team for sealing off and destroying the enemy in permanent emplacements and other important works. In addition to a motorized rifle subunit the team may include tanks, guns (primarily self-propelled), ATGM systems, grenade launchers, machineguns, flamethrowers and other weapons as well as a subunit of engineer troops.

The assault team is given an assault objective and direction for continuing the attack.

The assault objective of the assault team can be a permanent emplacement or other important structure on the axis of attack.

The assault team is provided with an increased reserve of ammunition (especially hand grenades and antitank grenades), demolition charges, mineclearing charges (units), and aerosol (smoke) and incendiary devices.

In organizing the attack, if there is time the assault team commander conducts team training on terrain equipped with mockups and obstacles of the permanent enemy emplacement type. Techniques of sealing off and destroying the enemy in permanent emplacements and questions of coordination within the assault team and with adjacent subunits are rehearsed here.

An assault team earmarked for sealing off and destroying a permanent emplacement located on the enemy FEBA occupies an attack position in the immediate vicinity of this emplacement during fire preparation of the assault. The assault team begins moving into the assault simultaneously with first echelon subunits.

An assault team earmarked for sealing off and destroying a permanent emplacement in the depth of the enemy defense advances behind combat formations of first echelon subunits at a distance indicated by the battalion (company) commander.

The assault team usually is divided into elements: supporting-fire, breaching (demolition) and capture.

Tanks, guns, mortars and ATGM systems making up the supporting-fire element conduct fire against embrasures of the permanent emplacement being assaulted and against weapons covering it.

Tanks with externally mounted equipment and the subunit of engineer troops making up the breaching (demolition) element move forward to obstacles covering the permanent emplacement and clear passages in them.

The other personnel of the assault team, who make up the capture element, rush toward the emplacement through the cleared passages and assault it. At this point machinegunners and riflemen destroy periscopes, jam armored turrets, close embrasures with bags of dirt or improvised means and take up positions around the permanent emplacement in readiness to destroy the enemy in case he leaves it; the grenade launcher operators demolish the emplacement and flame-thrower operators perform flamethrowing inside it. The supporting-fire element prohibits the enemy's approach from the depth; the breaching (demolition) element lays demolition charges and blows up the permanent emplacement at the assault team commander's signal. Results of demolition are verified and another blast is set off if necessary.

107. Preparation for a night attack is done in hours of daylight. In organizing a night attack, in addition to the usual matters the platoon commander determines the following: reference points visible in hours of darkness; azimuth of platoon advance and the base squad (tank); procedure for marking squads (tanks, IFV's APC's) and a passage in obstacles, as well as the procedure for illuminating terrain, using night vision devices and preparing platoon weapons for night firing; and recognition signals. He also arranges for squads (tanks) to be supplied with illumination and signaling devices, tracer rounds and tracer bullets.

During a night attack special attention is given to conducting reconnaissance, maintaining direction, and prompt marking of one's position. With the threat of enemy use of nuclear weapons, protective features of equipment are used to protect against thermal radiation of nuclear bursts and personnel fight wearing special protective goggles. In addition, optical devices, night vision devices and cab windows are prepared for attenuating the effect of the thermal pulse.

A motorized rifle platoon usually advances in dismounted formation at night. Tanks and IFV's (APC's) operate in the extended line of motorized rifle subunits.

Illumination devices are used so as not to illuminate friendly combat formations.

During an attack, especially at dawn, the platoon must be ready to repel possible enemy counterattacks.

3. The Squad in the Attack

108. Before the attack begins a squad covertly occupies an attack position (the place indicated by the platoon commander). In the attack position motorized rifle squad personnel usually are disposed in a trench and the IFV (APC) at a firing position next to the trench or in the depth of the attack position together with other platoon vehicles. As a rule, the grenade launcher and antitank squads occupy firing positions, where they dig and prepare emplacements.

With occupation of an attack position (the place indicated), the squad prepares to repel a possible enemy assault (it is disposed). On receipt of a combat mission the squad commander organizes the attack.

In the combat order the squad commander indicates the following:

- Reference points;
- Enemy makeup, position and nature of actions, outline of the FEBA and location of his weapons;
- Mission of platoon and squad (assault objective and direction for continuing the attack);
- Missions of adjacent elements and of the tank behind which the squad will advance, its number (identifying marking), as well as the procedure for employing artillery fire and the fire of other weapons;
- Missions for the personnel:

Motorized rifle squad commander--for all personnel--place and procedure for dismounting, place of each soldier in the squad line, and procedure for negotiating obstacles and barriers; for the gunner-operator (APC machinegunner), machinegunners and grenade launcher operator and, if necessary, the rest of the personnel--targets to be engaged and procedure for conducting fire; for the driver-mechanic (driver)--direction and procedure for moving into the assault and for crossing obstacles and barriers;

Grenade launcher squad commander--for teams--targets to be engaged, firing positions and procedure for occupying them, direction of fire and procedure for conducting fire as well as for coordinating with motorized rifle subunits; for the gunner-operator (APC machinegunner)--procedure for covering the teams' actions and for supporting the assault of motorized rifle subunits by fire from the main gun and machinegun; for the driver-mechanic

(driver)--direction of attack and procedure for movement and for crossing obstacles and barriers;

Antitank squad commander--for teams and the gunner-operator (APC machine-gunner)--targets to be engaged, the procedure for conducting fire and for joint operations with motorized rifle subunits; for the driver-mechanic (driver)--direction of attack and procedure for moving into the assault and crossing obstacles and barriers; in addition, during a dismounted assault--place and procedure for dismounting and for crossing obstacles and barriers;

- Warning, control and coordination signals and sequence of actions in response to them;

- Readiness time for the attack and his deputy.

The squad commander issues the combat order on the terrain, and if that is impossible, from a diagram (terrain model) and updates the combat mission on the terrain during forward movement to the final coordination line or with the beginning of the assault.

109. The squad begins an attack from a position of direct contact with the enemy from an attack position (from a trench or emplacement).

With the beginning of fire preparation of the assault the squad commander conducts observation of the assault objective and reports everything noticed about the enemy as well as results of the fire of friendly artillery and other weapons to the platoon commander. The squad destroys detected enemy machine-guns, grenade launchers and other weapons as well as personnel by fire of its weapons.

In a dismounted assault, at the platoon commander's command (signal) the squad commander gives the command "Squad, get ready for the assault." At this command the personnel load weapons to capacity, affix knife bayonets, prepare hand grenades for action and if necessary set up devices for leaping rapidly out of the trench.

At the platoon commander's command (signal) about beginning movement into the assault the squad commander gives the command "Squad, into the assault--FORWARD," at which the squad quickly leaps out of the trench (emplacement) and assaults the enemy at a speed marching step or double-time right after the tank or independently, supported by fire of the IFV (APC), and continues the attack into the depth.

During the assault the squad relentlessly follows the tank and destroys enemy weapons, above all antitank weapons, with its fire and promptly points out the most dangerous targets hampering forward movement to the IFV (APC) and tank.

Advancing in the extended line, the squad commander clarifies the squad assault objective on the move and the procedure for negotiating obstacles and

assigns (updates) missions to the machinegunners, grenade launcher operator and riflemen.

The squad usually negotiates a minefield following the tank in its tracks or through a cleared passage at double-time, usually as part of the platoon. On approaching a minefield, at the platoon commander's command or independently the squad commander commands: "Squad, follow me, in single file (in a column of twos), into the passage, double-time--MARCH." At this command the machinegunners are first to move up to the passage and cover squad movement by fire, and the other soldiers reform into a column and cross the minefield in a swift dash under cover of IFV (APC) fire.

After crossing the minefield, the squad again deploys into an extended line and swiftly assaults the enemy. On coming to within 25-40 m of the enemy in the trench, at the squad commander's command "Squad, with grenades--fire" the personnel attack him with grenades, burst onto the FEBA with a shout of "Hurrah," destroying the enemy by point-blank fire and bayonets, and continue the assault in the indicated direction without delay, following the tanks.

If the tanks are delayed, the squad must move forward and assault the enemy without awaiting them, taking advantage of results of artillery and mortar fire.

In an assault the alignment must be only on those in front; no one has the right to lag behind. The successful advance of just one soldier must be immediately supported by the other soldiers and the squad as a whole.

After destroying the enemy, the squad advances without delay; as enemy resistance weakens, they board the IFV (APC, or mount the tank) at the platoon commander's command (signal) and continue the attack in the indicated direction.

In an assault in IFV's (APC's), personnel board them when the IFV's (APC's) approach the attack position. At their commanders' commands "Fall in by your vehicles" and "Mount" the motorized rifle and antitank squads quickly board, make ready to conduct fire from the move, and assault the enemy following the tank or independently.

110. During an attack in the depth of the enemy defense, without deviating from the direction of the attack and taking advantage of terrain irregularities the squad quickly moves to the enemy's flank or rear and destroys him in a resolute assault. The squad displaces according to the platoon commander's commands. In some sectors the squad commander determines the method of movement (speed marching step, double-time, by bounds, by crawling), taking into account terrain relief and the intensity of enemy fire. He must see to it that subordinates advance rapidly, use the terrain skillfully and maintain the indicated direction. Fire in the squad is conducted on the move and from short halts. The squad commander, especially of a squad operating without an IFV (APC), must establish a procedure for advancing and conducting fire such that movement of the squad as a whole is not suspended: the machinegunner and some of the riflemen conduct fire and the remainder of the squad advances,

then the soldiers who have advanced open fire, supporting the advance of those left behind.

If a squad has come under artillery (mortar) fire, it moves out from under the bombardment by a swift dash forward.

On receiving a mission to complete the defeat of the enemy remaining in the trench, two or three soldiers of the squad advance along its bottom and destroy the defenders by point-blank fire, bayonets and grenades. Not losing sight of the soldiers advancing along the trench, the remainder of the squad moves along both sides of the trench and destroys detected weapons and the enemy attempting to abandon the trench. Weapons situated in defensive works are attacked with grenades.

On detecting the enemy's withdrawal, the squad commander reports this to the platoon commander, pursues the enemy relentlessly and destroys him by the fire of all his weapons.

Operating in the squad line, the squad commander controls squad fire and movement with commands usually given by voice. He uses signal cartridges and tracer bullets to indicate to the IFV (APC) and tank targets which are impeding the squad's advance.

111. In an attack without a pause, with the beginning of platoon deployment into combat formation the commander of a motorized rifle (antitank, grenade launcher) squad moves the IFV (APC) up to his axis, clarifies the assault objective (target), direction for continuing the attack (direction of the attack), and the place and number of the passage in obstacles for the gunner-operator (APC machinegunner) and driver-mechanic (driver), and controls squad fire.

In an assault in an IFV (APC), after the platoon deploys into an extended line the squad continues moving forward to the enemy FEBA following the tank or independently, destroying surviving antitank and other weapons by fire from weapons mounted on the vehicle and from small arms through firing ports (or over the side).

In an assault as a tankborne force, the squad is disposed chiefly on the tank rear section over the engine compartment. The squad commander takes his place to the right of the turret and makes contact with the tank commander through the tank intercom. The soldiers are disposed as follows for conducting fire: machinegunner in the center of the tank immediately behind its turret; riflemen to the right and left of the turret; grenade launcher operator is next to the squad commander and observes the platoon commander's signals. When moving as a tankborne force the squad conducts observation and destroys detected enemy targets, especially close-range antitank weapons, at the squad commander's command and independently. The squad commander warns the tank commander about obstacles and natural obstructions ahead.

In a dismounted assault, with the move of the IFV (APC) or tank with mounted force to the dismount location, the squad quickly leaps from the vehicle (dismounts) at its commander's command "Fall in by your vehicle," and at the command "Squad, in the direction of such-and-such an object, such-and-such is the base, form extended line, forward" or "Squad, follow me--form extended line," it deploys into an extended line and continues the assault at a speed marching step or double time, conducting intensive fire on the move.

The squad assaults the enemy FEBA and develops the attack in the depth in the very same sequence as with an attack from a position of direct contact with the enemy.

4. The Tank in the Attack

112. Before the beginning of an attack the tank is disposed at a firing position as an element of the platoon (in the place indicated by the platoon commander).

Before the beginning of an attack the tank commander directs preparation of the crew and tank for upcoming combat and organizes for combat on receiving the combat mission.

In the combat order the tank commander indicates the following:

- Reference points;
- Enemy makeup, position and nature of actions, outline of the FEBA and locations of his weapons;
- Mission of platoon and tank (assault objective and direction for continuing the attack);
- Missions of adjacent elements, including the motorized rifle squad advancing behind the tank;
- Missions for personnel: for the gunner--targets for engagement by fire from the main gun and machinegun, and the procedure for observing and conducting fire; for the driver-mechanic--the direction and procedure for moving into the assault and for negotiating obstacles and barriers; for the loader--procedure for observing, conducting fire against airborne targets, and actions at the weapons;
- Warning, control and coordination signals and sequence of actions in response to them;
- Readiness time for the attack and his deputy.

The tank commander issues the combat order on the terrain or, if that is impossible, from a diagram (terrain model) and updates missions on the terrain during forward movement to the final coordination line and with the beginning

of the assault. If the situation permits, he updates missions for the gunner and driver-mechanic on the terrain during preparation for the attack. The company commander organizes their trip to the terrain to update the mission and study the route of forward movement to the enemy FEBA.

During combat the tank commander controls his crew by commands given over the tank intercom or by voice, and he also may use the fire control system.

113. When the platoon deploys into combat formation the tank commander moves the tank onto its axis and clarifies for the gunner and driver-mechanic the assault objective (target), direction for continuing the attack, place of passage through combat formations of motorized riflemen and in obstacles, and procedure for crossing them; and he controls tank fire and movement. The tank continues moving nonstop and, while keeping its place in the platoon combat formation, destroys enemy tanks, ATGM systems, other weapons and personnel in coordination with other tanks (and during joint operations with motorized rifle subunits also in coordination with them).

An enemy minefield, including one laid by remote minelaying equipment, is negotiated by the tank using mineclearing equipment or through a cleared passage in the sequence indicated by the platoon commander. While crossing a minefield the tank continues to fire on the enemy, first destroying his anti-tank weapons conducting flanking fire.

As it approaches the enemy FEBA the tank assaults the enemy, moving behind and at a safe distance from friendly artillery shell bursts.

After bursting onto the enemy FEBA, the tank destroys the enemy by fire and tracks and swiftly moves forward.

114. During the attack the tank commander must observe the enemy and terrain, choose favorable directions for movement, maintain continuous communications with the platoon commander, follow the actions of neighboring tanks and the motorized rifle subunit, destroy the enemy impeding forward movement based on their signals and independently, and when a tankborne force is on the tank warn the force commander via the tank intercom about a round to be fired from the gun.

The tank does not leave its place in the platoon combat formation without an order. In case the other platoon tanks are disabled, the remaining tank joins the adjacent platoon and continues to fight. If the tank is damaged and stops, the crew continues to destroy the enemy by fire from in place while simultaneously taking steps to fix the damage. The crew has the right to leave the vehicle only if the tank is burning and all measures taken to put out the fire have proven futile. In leaving the tank the crew takes along weapons assigned to it, ammunition for them, and grenades.

115. A tank assigned to destroy targets by direct fire during fire preparation of the attack advances to a prepared firing position by direction of the platoon commander and destroys or neutralizes designated (detected) targets on

the FEBA and in the immediate depth of the enemy defense. With the approach of the remaining platoon tanks it assaults the enemy along with them and operates in accordance with the combat mission and the platoon commander's commands (signals).

5. Attack Under Special Conditions

116. In a city (inhabited area) a platoon usually attacks along one or both sides of a street, and a squad along one side. Mutual support is achieved by conducting fire against buildings situated on the opposite side of the street.

A motorized rifle platoon (squad) and the grenade launchers and flamethrowers attached to it destroy the enemy by fire and grenades, first of all in basements and lower stories of buildings. As a rule, tanks operate in or behind the motorized rifle platoon line and use their fire to destroy the enemy in basements, lower stories of buildings and other cover, supporting the advance of personnel of motorized rifle subunits. IFV's (APC's) operate behind the tanks by bounds from cover to cover and use the fire of their weapons to destroy the enemy impeding the forward movement of personnel and tanks.

Grenade launcher and antitank squads and teams usually advance from one cover to another and support the attack of motorized rifle and tank subunits by their fire. They usually occupy firing positions before the assault in buildings adjacent to the assault objective. Concealed approaches as well as holes in the walls of buildings and in fences are used to change firing positions.

117. In organizing the attack in a city (inhabited area) the platoon (squad, tank) commander carefully studies the nature of defense of the enemy objective to be assaulted, especially its fire plan, and the possibility of conducting flanking fire from adjacent buildings, the most convenient approaches to the objective, and the presence of obstacles.

Before an assault the IFV's, tanks, guns and ATGM systems use direct fire to destroy the enemy in the building being assaulted and in adjacent buildings. Motorized rifle platoon (squad) personnel and flamethrower operators attached to it simultaneously conduct fire against windows, doors and embrasures and move forward to the objective using breaches in walls, underground utilities (structures), communication trenches and other concealed approaches.

As the motorized rifle platoon (squad) comes closer to the assault objective, the fire of tanks, guns and other weapons is transferred to upper stories and attics. Operating boldly and daringly under cover of fire of all weapons and aerosols (smokes), the squads burst into the building and, moving upward from floor to floor along stairwells or through breaches in ceilings/floors, they destroy the enemy by point-blank fire of assault rifles and machineguns and by grenades. The enemy firing from windows and roofs of buildings is destroyed by snipers and specially assigned machinegunners and riflemen. At this time combat engineers attached to the platoon are making passages in walls and ceilings/floors and if necessary are clearing the captured building of mines.

After capturing the building and clearing it of the enemy, the platoon (squad) assaults the next objective.

118. To capture especially resistant buildings and structures prepared for defense, a motorized rifle platoon and sometimes also a squad may operate as part of an assault team. In addition to a motorized rifle subunit an assault team can include tanks, guns (primarily self-propelled), mortars, ATGM systems, grenade launchers, flamethrowers and other weapons as well as a subunit of engineer troops with demolition charges. The assault team is issued an increased amount of ammunition (especially hand grenades and antitank grenades) and aerosol (smoke), incendiary, and signaling devices as well as devices for assaulting buildings and negotiating obstacles.

Heavily fortified buildings are sealed off and then blown up.

119. In the mountains a motorized rifle platoon may operate independently in isolation from the company in rugged sectors of terrain, but a squad usually operates as part of the platoon. A motorized rifle platoon (squad) usually operates in dismounted formation.

A tank platoon (tank) as a rule advances on terrain accessible for tanks. It can be attached to a motorized rifle company and may assault the enemy in or behind the extended line along accessible axes. A platoon (tank) negotiates sectors difficult of access after their capture by the motorized rifle subunits whose actions it supports by fire.

In organizing an attack in the mountains a platoon (squad, tank) commander must do the following in addition to the usual matters: carefully study the enemy fire plan on all tiers, directing attention to weapons conducting flanking fire; conduct observation and be ready to destroy enemy ambushes; select concealed approaches for the attack and directions for the maneuver of squads (tanks); determine with which weapons it is advantageous to engage the enemy and from where; and establish sites of possible abatis, landslides, rockfalls, and talus and the presence and nature of natural obstacles and procedure for negotiating them.

During the attack observation is reinforced and special attention is given to prompt suppression of enemy weapons conducting flanking fire, to detection and destruction of ambushes, and also to use of machineguns and the sniper rifle.

In attacking a hill with a multitiered enemy disposition, his weapons and personnel are suppressed in all tiers simultaneously. During the assault on the first tier some platoon (squad) weapons conduct fire against the enemy in subsequent tiers and against his weapons conducting flanking fire. IFV's (APC's) and tanks displace along terrain accessible for them and support the platoon by fire.

120. In the forest a platoon (squad, tank) usually advances along a road, cleared strip or designated azimuth.

In organizing an attack in the forest, in addition to the usual matters envisaged in preparing an attack, the platoon (squad, tank) commander informs squad commanders (personnel) of the azimuth of attack and establishes the procedure for negotiating abatis and destroying the enemy firing from trees.

A motorized rifle platoon usually operates in dismounted formation and intervals between soldiers and squads are reduced. The platoon commander advances in the extended line of the base squad.

A tank platoon may be attached to a motorized rifle company.

Tanks operate on terrain accessible for them, usually in or behind the motorized rifle platoons' extended line, and support the latter's assault by their fire. Personnel of motorized rifle subunits point out targets to the tanks, destroy enemy antitank weapons and support the tanks' forward movement. In this case IFV's (APC's) advance behind the tanks and use the fire of their weapons to destroy enemy targets impeding the advance of personnel and tanks.

During an attack all-around observation is conducted in the platoon (squad, tank), with special attention paid to detection and destruction of antitank weapons and to local security. The enemy firing from trees is destroyed by the sniper and by specially assigned machinegunners and riflemen. The platoon commander sends out patrols for the platoon's local security. A platoon (squad) moves forward in a forest, avoiding glades and cleared strips. Fire is conducted from any position from behind thick tree trunks, and from a prone position if the forest is young (tree trunks thin). Fire can be conducted against airborne targets using trees as rests. In a surprise encounter with the enemy the platoon attacks him with grenades and destroys him by a resolute assault in hand-to-hand fighting.

As a rule the platoon (squad, tank) goes around abatis and other obstacles, but if it is impossible to go around, it crosses them through a cleared passage. During an approach to abatis and obstacles it is necessary first to place fire on them and reconnoiter them.

121. In the desert a platoon (squad, tank) makes wide use of gaps and exposed flanks in the enemy defense for swift forward movement into the depth and a resolute assault of strongpoints from the rear.

In organizing an attack in the desert, in addition to the usual matters envisaged in preparing an attack, the platoon commander indicates to squads (tanks) the azimuth of attack and procedure for marking the direction of attack (the route); assigns several alert-status machineguns for firing against low-flying enemy aircraft, helicopters and other airborne targets; takes steps to prepare arms and equipment for use during sandstorms, to paint them to resemble the background of surrounding terrain, to protect personnel during abrupt changes in weather conditions, to prevent heat strokes and to provide personnel with a reserve of water; and exercises supervision over water consumption.

During the attack the platoon (squad, tank) commander pays special attention to maintaining the direction.

122. In northern areas and in winter with a deep snow cover motorized rifle platoon (squad) personnel usually advance on skis. Personnel usually dismount and put on skis at a greater distance from the enemy than under ordinary conditions.

IFV's (APC's) operating behind the tanks use the fire of their weapons to destroy enemy weapons impeding the advance of personnel and tanks. On axes difficult of access they usually advance along roads, supporting the platoon by fire. An assault in IFV's (APC's) is possible over a frozen snow crust or an expanse of ice.

With deep snow cover a tank platoon (tank) usually advances in or behind the extended line of motorized rifle subunits, and it crosses sectors difficult of access using externally mounted equipment.

In organizing the attack the platoon (squad, tank) commander pays special attention to prepare arms, equipment and individual protective gear for use under conditions of low temperatures and to prevent excessive body cooling and frostbite of personnel, and he takes steps to provide vehicles with devices to increase offroad capability. Subunits are provided with camouflage robes and arms and equipment are painted white.

During combat in the depth of the enemy defense a motorized rifle platoon makes wide use of operations on skis to make deep envelopments and assault the enemy against the flank and rear.

Chapter 4 - THE MARCH AND MARCH SECURITY

1. The Platoon (Squad, Tank) on the March

123. A platoon (squad, tank) always must be ready for a march (movement under one's own power) and movements by various kinds of transport under conditions of a constant threat of enemy use of mass destruction weapons, precision weapons and remote minelaying equipment; the effect of his aviation, airborne assault forces, airmobile teams and raiding and reconnaissance parties; and demolition of roads and crossings. This requires thorough preparation of arms, equipment and personnel for a march or for transport movements and the personnel's high march discipline and proficiency.

The march is an organized movement of subunits in columns along roads and cross-country routes in order to move to a designated area or an indicated line. It can be made in anticipation of commitment or outside of a threat of an encounter with the enemy, as a rule at night or under other conditions of limited visibility.

In all cases the commander must ensure arrival of the platoon (squad, tank) in the designated area or at the indicated line promptly, at full strength and in readiness to execute the combat mission.

124. A platoon (squad, tank) makes the march in a company (platoon) column with intervals of 25-50 m between vehicles. Distances between vehicles are increased when moving along dusty roads, under conditions of limited visibility, with ground surface icing, along roads with steep ascents, descents and sharp turns, and also when moving at increased speed.

Distances between fighting vehicles are increased and may be 100-150 m when moving over open terrain under the threat of enemy use of reconnaissance-strike complexes.

A motorized rifle platoon (squad) can move in dismounted formation or on skis if necessary.

The average rate of platoon movement without counting time for halts can be as follows: 20-25 km/hr in IFV's (APC's) and tanks and 25-30 km/hr in motor vehicles when moving as part of a separate motor column; and that of a motorized rifle platoon in dismounted formation is 4-5 km/hr and on skis 5-7 km/hr.

The average rate of column movement in mountains, deserts and northern areas, on marshy woodland and under other unfavorable conditions may decrease to 15-20 km/hr.

In all cases the march must be made at maximum possible speed under given conditions.

Halts and the day (night) rest halt are intended for checking the status of arms and equipment, for servicing and maintenance, and for personnel to eat

and rest. Halts are designated every 3-4 hours of movement for a duration of up to 1 hour, one halt lasting up to 2 hours in the second half of the day's march, and the day (night) rest halt at the end of each day's march.

125. After receiving the mission for a march in company column, in addition to usual matters, during his clarification and situation estimate the platoon commander studies from a map (diagram) the movement route, conditions for making the march and for what actions to be ready, determines the procedure for preparing the platoon for the march, and plans the makeup of alert-status weapons and observers.

The platoon commander usually issues the combat order for a march to all platoon personnel.

In the combat order the platoon commander indicates the following:

- Information on the enemy;
- Platoon mission: movement route, concentration (rest) area or line and time of arrival in the designated area or of movement to the indicated line, column alignment, distance between vehicles, rate of movement and, when making a march in anticipation of engaging the enemy, also the sequence of actions on encountering him;
- Which subunits proceed in front of and behind the platoon and the procedure for maintaining coordination and communications with them;
- Readiness time for the march;
- His place and his deputy.

In organizing coordination the platoon commander indicates the following: procedure for observation and communications; sequence of platoon actions during an enemy air raid and when the enemy employs mass destruction weapons, precision weapons and incendiary weapons as well as remote minelaying equipment; procedure for using night vision devices (blackout devices) and for observing maskirovka and march discipline; warning, control and coordination signals and, when making a march in anticipation of commitment, also the procedure for coordinating actions of squads (tanks) with each other and with adjacent elements.

On receiving the mission for a march as part of the platoon, the squad (tank) commander checks the personnel's knowledge of the assigned mission, of warning, control and coordination signals and of the sequence of actions in response to them and assigns an observer for signals given by the platoon commander.

126. In preparing for a march the platoon (squad, tank) commander must check serviceability of vehicles, arms, night vision devices, protective and fire extinguishing gear, communications and blackout equipment; fueling; and the

presence and correct stowage of ammunition, decontamination equipment, entrenching tools, the unit mineclearing set and devices to increase offroad capability. He reports readiness for the march to the company (platoon) commander.

127. On the march the platoon (squad, tank) commander must strictly follow the prescribed procedure for movement and maskirovka; not allow delays at crossings, passes, chokepoints, tunnels and inhabited areas; conduct continuous all-around observation for the ground and air enemy and for the company (platoon) commanders signals; and promptly warn personnel about the enemy as well as about radioactive, chemical and biological (bacteriological) contamination.

Vehicles on the march move only on the right side of the road, observing the established rate of movement, distances and safety measures.

Maximum use is made of radar dead zones formed by terrain irregularities and local features and also of roadside vegetation for protection against enemy precision weapons. Vehicles are not allowed to bunch up or stop in open sectors of the route, and the rate of movement and distances between vehicles are increased.

When there is a forced halt a vehicle is moved to the right shoulder or to one side of the road, where the malfunction is fixed. After the malfunction has been remedied the vehicle joins a passing column; it takes its place in the platoon at a halt. An unserviceable vehicle that has stopped is passed only on the left. It is prohibited to overtake moving columns.

At night vehicles move using night vision devices or blackout devices, and they move with lights and night vision devices completely off when moving over terrain sectors which can be viewed by the enemy and on a bright night.

A column is controlled on the march by prearranged signals. Radio equipment operates only on receive.

128. A platoon (squad, tank) continues movement at a signal warning of the air enemy.

Weapons assigned to conduct fire against low-flying aircraft, helicopters and other airborne targets make ready to open fire; hatches of IFV's (APC's) and tanks, except those from which fire will be conducted, are closed. Personnel shift protective masks to a ready position. The attack of an air enemy is repelled by fire at the platoon (squad, tank) commander's command. When moving in dismounted formation a motorized rifle platoon occupies the nearest cover and opens up small arms fire against enemy airborne targets at the commander's command.

129. The platoon goes around or crosses a minefield laid by remote minelaying equipment as part of a company column behind the lead vehicle along a passage

which it has cleared. Mines encountered ahead of platoon vehicles are destroyed using the unit mineclearing set or by other methods.

130. The platoon (squad, tank) continues moving in response to signals warning of radioactive, chemical and biological (bacteriological) contamination. Before crossing contaminated areas the hatches, doors, firing ports and louvers in IFV's (APC's) and tanks are closed and the system for protection against mass destruction weapons is turned on. Personnel proceeding in dismounted formation and in open vehicles put on individual protective gear.

Areas with high levels of radiation and areas of destruction, fires and floods along the movement route usually are gone around by the platoon (squad, tank); if it is impossible to bypass them, contaminated areas are crossed at maximum speed using the system for protection against mass destruction weapons present in the vehicles and individual protective gear.

Partial decontamination of vehicles and personnel is performed by direction of the company (platoon) commander after exiting an area of radioactive contamination, and it is done immediately if personnel have been contaminated by chemical agents.

Complete decontamination of vehicles and personnel usually is performed in the area of the day (night) rest halt or on arriving in the designated area.

131. Hatches, doors, firing ports and louvers of IFV's (APC's) and tanks are closed in case the enemy employs incendiary weapons and also during the forced negotiation of an area of conflagration. After exiting the area of conflagration the platoon (squad, tank) commander organizes the extinguishing of centers of fire on vehicles, rescue of personnel, and first aid to victims, after which the platoon (squad, tank) continues movement.

After the wounded and sick are given first aid on the spot they are delivered to the battalion aid station.

132. At halts vehicles stop on the right shoulder of the road no closer than 10 m from each other or at distances established by the commander.

IFV's (APC's) and tanks are disposed beneath the crowns of trees and in the radar shadow of local features where possible; on open terrain they are camouflaged by authorized camouflage nets and local materials. Dismounting from vehicles is done only at the command (signal) of one's commanders. Personnel are disposed to the right of the road for a rest. Observers and alert-status machinegunners (gunners) remain in the vehicles, and also duty men on radio equipment in command vehicles. Weapons assigned to repel the air enemy are in readiness to conduct fire.

Vehicle crews (drivers) make a visual check of arms and equipment, perform servicing and maintenance, and remedy the malfunctions discovered together with personnel assigned to assist.

During forced halts on the movement route and when fixing malfunctions it is categorically prohibited to rotate the IFV or tank turret toward the roadway.

133. When preparing for a march in the mountains the platoon (squad, tank) commander pays special attention to checking the serviceability of running gear and control mechanisms of vehicles. Each vehicle must have special devices for preventing vehicles from rolling backward or forward during halts on ascents and descents. Personnel of a motorized rifle platoon usually dismount when negotiating dangerous places.

When moving in dismounted formation, rocky sectors, talus and passes usually are negotiated by platoon or by squad with observance of safety measures and with mandatory belaying of each other or self-belaying.

At halts and when disposed for a rest on mountainous terrain, personnel and equipment are disposed in places safe from landslides, rockfalls, talus, snow avalanches and floods.

134. When preparing for a march in the desert arms and equipment are thoroughly prepared for movement under conditions of high temperatures, roadless terrain and sands; vehicles are equipped with devices for increasing offroad capability; and additional reserves of water, fuel and food are established.

To protect personnel from heat strokes and sun strokes when it is hot, the platoon (squad, tank) commander must ensure strict observance of the regimen for taking liquids and to serviceable operation of IFV (APC) and tank blower systems.

When moving in dismounted formation, distances and intervals between servicemen in the platoon (squad) column are increased, especially in intense heat and along a dusty road.

A platoon (squad, tank) on the march strictly holds to the route or prescribed azimuth of movement. It is prohibited to leave lone vehicles along the route.

135. Prior to a march in winter the platoon (squad, tank) commander must do the following: take steps to provide personnel with means against frostbite; be sure of the presence of winter diesel fuel and of special fluids in vehicles and if necessary take steps to fill them; check serviceability of vehicle engine preheaters, readiness of arms for employment under conditions of low temperatures and, if movement is to be along sectors with a deep snow cover, also the track tension as well as outfitting of vehicles with devices for increasing offroad capability; instruct driver-mechanics (drivers) on steps for preventing freezing-over of engine cooling systems; and organize the drying of clothing and footwear.

2. Motorized Rifle (Tank) Platoon (Squad, Tank) in March Security

136. A platoon on the march can be assigned to an advance (flank, rear) guard and sometimes also to a stationary flank guard or to the point of an advance

guard (or rear point) with the mission of precluding a surprise enemy attack on the protected column, giving it favorable conditions for engagement and not allowing enemy ground reconnaissance to penetrate to it. Means of reinforcement can be attached to the platoon.

For local security as well as for examining the terrain a patrol squad (tank) may be dispatched from the advance (flank) guard (point of advance guard) in the direction of movement, and from the battalion main body (stationary flank guard) in the directions of threatened flanks (to threatened axes) to a distance providing observation of it and its support by fire.

Observation of the ground and air enemy is organized, an observer is appointed for receiving signals from the patrol squad (tank), and constant readiness for an encounter with the enemy is maintained in the advance (flank, rear) guard (point of advance guard, rear point).

137. In clarifying the assigned mission and estimating the situation, the commander of a platoon assigned to march security must do the following: clarify the mission of the protected column, his own mission and time of readiness for executing it; study the movement route and nature of terrain from a map, determine places of a likely encounter with the enemy as well as places of his possible ambushes, and outline the sequence of actions if the patrol squad (tank) and the platoon main body encounter the enemy; determine the makeup of alert-status weapons and observers as well as the procedure for preparing the platoon for the march.

In the combat order the platoon commander indicates the following:

- Information on the enemy;
- Platoon mission: route and rate of movement, column alignment, distance between vehicles, start point and its pass time, missions for squads (tanks) and sequence of actions on encountering the enemy;
- Patrol squad (tank), its mission and distance;
- Readiness time for the march;
- His place and his deputy.

In organizing coordination the platoon commander indicates the following: procedure for observation, communications, and commencement and conduct of fire against airborne targets; places of likely encounter with the enemy and actions of the patrol squad (tank), platoon and means of reinforcement on encountering him; procedure for observing maskirovka and using night vision devices (blackout devices); and warning, control and coordination signals.

After issuing the combat order and organizing coordination the platoon commander gives instructions for supporting the march and for protection against precision and incendiary weapons, organizes the replenishment of missiles,

ammunition, fuel and food to established standards, checks platoon readiness to execute the combat mission, and he reports to the battalion (company) commander.

138. The patrol squad (tank) commander must do the following: study from a map (diagram) the movement route and places of likely encounter with the enemy and determine the procedure for movement and for squad (tank) actions on encountering him; establish the procedure for observing the terrain, the ground and air enemy, as well as signals of the commander who sent out the patrol squad (tank), and the procedure for reporting; and issue the combat order to the squad (crew, tank).

In the combat order the squad (tank) commander indicates the following:

- Information on the enemy;
- Mission of the protected subunit and mission of the squad (tank), route and rate of movement, procedure for observing, for reporting what is seen and for subordinates' actions on encountering the enemy;
- Warning, control and coordination signals and sequence of actions in response to them;
- Readiness time for the march and his deputy.

After issuing the combat order the squad (tank) commander checks squad (tank) readiness to execute the combat mission and reports to the company (platoon) commander.

139. A platoon assigned to an advance guard (point of advance guard) passes the start point at the prescribed time and moves along the designated route at the prescribed rate. The platoon commander is at the head of the column of the advance guard (point of advance guard), follows the movement route on the map and actions of the patrol squad (tank), personally performs reconnaissance of the enemy and terrain by observation, and reports to the commander who sent out the security about an encounter with the enemy and obstacles and contaminated sectors on the route.

The advance guard (point of advance guard) passes chokepoints, tunnels, bridges and other narrow places nonstop. The advance guard (point of advance guard, patrol squad, tank) bypasses demolished bridges and mined or contaminated sectors of the route, marking the direction of the bypass with markers.

If it is impossible to bypass mined sectors of the route they are cleared of mines by the platoon's attached subunit of engineer troops under cover of IFV's (APC's) and tanks prepared to commence fire, or they are cleared independently using unit mineclearing sets and by other methods.

The patrol squad (tank) moves forward by bounds from cover to cover in the direction indicated to it, conducting observation of adjoining terrain. It

inspects terrain sectors affording concealment, lone structures, treelines, and entrances to gorges and tunnels, where the enemy's concealed disposition and his surprise attack from ambushes are possible, as well as narrow passages, bridges and other objects and if necessary puts out prescribed warning signs. The commander of the patrol squad (tank) immediately reports everything discovered along the movement route and an encounter with the enemy to the commander who sent it out.

As a rule the advance guard (point of advance guard, patrol squad, tank) destroys small enemy groups and captures models of arms, topographic maps and other documents and continues performing the mission. On encountering an enemy of superior force it acts depending on the situation: destroys him by surprise fire from a favorable position and by a resolute assault, or if the advance guard is in no condition to destroy the enemy by its own forces it stubbornly holds the occupied position and supports deployment and commitment of the protected column.

140. A platoon assigned to a flank guard proceeds at the level of the head of the protected column at a distance established by the commander.

The flank guard destroys small enemy groups found on the flank of the protected column and continues performing the mission. With the threat of attack by superior forces it takes up a favorable position and does not allow a surprise enemy attack on the protected column from the flank.

141. A platoon assigned to a rear guard proceeds behind the protected column at a distance established by the commander.

The rear guard destroys small enemy groups by operating from fire ambushes. With a threat of superior enemy forces moving to the protected column, it takes up a favorable position and inflicts damage on the enemy by fire of all weapons, delays him and does not permit an attack on the protected column.

To delay an enemy advance, by order of the commander who sent out the guard, the platoon commander arranges for demolition of crossings, bridges and roads, construction of abatis and emplacement of minefields.

142. During a halt and when the protected column is disposed for a rest, after taking up a favorable position the advance (flank, rear) guard (point of advance guard, rear point, patrol squad, tank) continues to perform the mission by acting as security at the halt. The guard force (advance guard point, patrol squad, tank) halts and renews movement on command (signal) of the commander of the protected column.

Chapter 5 - DISPOSITION AT THE HALT AND SECURITY AT THE HALT

1. Platoon (Squad, Tank) Disposition at the Halt

143. A platoon usually disposes itself at the halt along the route of forward movement, taking advantage of the terrain's protective and concealing features, in constant readiness to repel the attack of the ground and air enemy and destroy his raiding and reconnaissance parties.

IFV's (APC's) and tanks are disposed 25-50 m from each other in places indicated by the platoon commander beneath crowns of trees, in ravines, and in the radar shadow of local features, and 100-150 m from each other on open terrain under the threat of enemy use of precision weapons. Personnel are disposed near their vehicles. Slit trenches are dug for them and covered slit trenches or bunkers are made if time is available. Emplacements and shelters are prepared for IFV's (APC's) and tanks.

The places for accommodation of personnel and disposition of combat equipment are carefully camouflaged. Dummy objects (thermal decoys) are prepared near IFV's (APC's) and tanks.

A platoon may be disposed in an inhabited area under conditions of a severe winter or lengthy bad weather. In this case one house or structure is set aside if possible for accommodating the platoon.

144. The platoon commander usually issues the combat order for disposition to all platoon personnel. In the combat order the platoon commander indicates the following:

- Information on the enemy;
- Platoon mission;
- Disposition areas of adjacent elements;
- Missions for squads (tanks), their disposition areas, places for preparing open or covered slit trenches, and if necessary also places for building bunkers for personnel and emplacements and shelters for arms and equipment; procedure for observing the ground and air enemy as well as the company commander's signals; sequence of actions by squads (tanks) in an enemy attack; and warning, control and coordination signals and the sequence of actions in response to them;
- Time for occupying the disposition area and time periods for its engineer preparation;
- His place and his deputy.

After issuing the combat order the platoon commander gives instructions for engineer preparation of the disposition area and for maskirovka and protection

against mass destruction, precision and incendiary weapons, organizes servicing and maintenance of arms and equipment, and exercises supervision over keeping the platoon in constant combat readiness.

145. On receiving the mission for disposition at the halt, the squad (tank) commander checks the personnel's knowledge of the procedure for repelling the attack of a ground and air enemy and of warning, control and coordination signals and sequence of actions in response to them; he personally directs preparation of a place for accommodating the personnel, an emplacement or shelter for the IFV (APC) and tank, maskirovka, and servicing and maintenance of arms and the fighting vehicle.

During servicing and maintenance equipment is fueled and arms are replenished with ammunition, then arms, mechanisms and devices are inspected, calibrated, adjusted, and lubricated and identified malfunctions are remedied.

2. Motorized Rifle (Tank) Platoon (Squad, Tank) in Security at the Halt

146. A platoon (squad, tank) is assigned to security at the halt with the mission of preventing penetration of enemy reconnaissance to protected sub-units, promptly detecting the ground enemy's appearance, warning protected troops about him, and stubbornly defending the occupied position in case of an enemy attack.

A platoon assigned to security at the halt makes up an outpost, which is given an area of responsibility up to 2 km wide. In this area the outpost takes up a line convenient for defense and prepares a primary position and, if time is available, also an alternate position on it from which the entire area of responsibility is covered by fire.

A moving ground target radar reconnaissance post may be deployed in an outpost for prompt detection of the enemy, and observation is organized at each squad (tank) position. A security post may be placed on the most likely axis of enemy operations.

At nighttime and under other conditions of limited visibility listening is organized and observation is conducted using night vision devices. Two-man patrols are sent out to inspect terrain between squad (tank) positions and to exposed flanks, and listening posts are put out and trip flares emplaced on concealed approaches for prompt detection of the enemy, including during the day.

147. On receiving the mission, the commander of a motorized rifle (tank) platoon assigned to an outpost moves the platoon to the indicated line at the designated time, organizes observation, performs ground reconnaissance, issues the combat order, and organizes a fire plan, coordination, control, and engineer preparation of the position.

In assigning missions to squads (tanks), the platoon commander indicates the following in the combat order:

•**Motorized rifle platoon commander**--missions for squads, their positions, zones of fire and secondary sectors of fire, primary and alternate firing positions of IFV's (APC's), and primary and secondary sectors of fire from each position;

•**Tank platoon commander**--missions for tanks, their primary and alternate firing positions, and primary and secondary sectors of fire from each position.

In addition, in the combat order the platoon commander specifies the time for occupying the position and for fire plan readiness and the sequence and time periods of engineer preparation of positions.

148. In organizing coordination the platoon commander indicates the following: procedure for performing duty (number of alert-status weapons and observers, sequence of duty and rest, procedure for passage through the position, and to what to pay special attention); sequence of actions in an enemy attack; and warning, control and coordination signals, sequence of actions in response to them, and the password.

149. The platoon commander must organize vigilant performance of duty, personally put out security posts and listening posts, establish the order of the personnel's rest and ensure constant combat readiness of the outpost. If the outpost is put out at night, the platoon commander must go around the subunits at dawn, make necessary changes to their disposition, and update missions.

Two soldiers are appointed as **patrol members**, and one is placed in charge. Patrol members are on duty at night or at the prescribed period of time continuously: one pair replaces another.

In sending out patrol members the platoon commander indicates the movement route, missions, procedure for performing duty and sequence of actions on detecting the enemy, and the password. Patrol members move along the designated route and thoroughly inspect the terrain. They capture or destroy lone enemy soldiers. On detecting an enemy group the senior patrol member immediately reports this to the platoon commander and sets up observation of its actions.

A **listening post** consisting of 2-3 soldiers, one of whom is placed in charge, is put out from the outpost at a distance of up to 400 m .

In putting out the listening post the platoon commander indicates its makeup, mission, place, procedure for performing duty and maintaining communications, and the password. The listening post covertly occupies and prepares the place indicated and continuously observes the enemy and terrain. The senior member of the listening post establishes the procedure for observation and maintains constant combat readiness of the listening post and communications with the commander who put it out. The listening post performs continuous duty during the day or night covertly, not revealing itself in any way. It does not detain or interrogate anyone. The senior member of the listening post reports

the appearance of lone soldiers (civilians) and groups of the enemy to the commander who put out the listening post. If the enemy attacks the listening post, it opens fire and withdraws while continuing to observe. The personnel return to the outpost at the end of duty time or on command (signal) of the commander who put out the listening post.

150. Half of the outpost personnel are permitted to rest (sleep) during the day when there is good visibility. All outpost personnel are awake and in full combat readiness at night and under other conditions of limited visibility.

Observation is reinforced and the outpost makes ready for combat with receipt of data on the enemy. The platoon commander reports the enemy's appearance to the commander who sent out the outpost and notifies adjacent outposts.

The platoon captures or destroys small enemy groups attempting to penetrate to protected subunits. With the approach of superior enemy forces, the platoon engages them and holds the occupied position until protected subunits approach the outpost line or until receipt of an order to withdraw.

151. A squad (tank) may be placed in a security post which is intended for security of a battalion disposed at the halt or which is assigned from an outpost. The security post takes up and prepares its designated position up to 1,500 m from the protected subunit.

On receiving the mission the squad (tank) commander takes up the position and puts out one or two observers; determines primary and alternate firing positions of the IFV (APC) and tank, and of machineguns and grenade launcher, and locations for riflemen's fire; issues the combat order; organizes the fire plan, engineer preparation and maskirovka of the position; and determines the duty procedure.

152. In the combat order the squad (tank) commander indicates the following:

- Reference points;
- Enemy makeup, position and nature of actions;
- Mission of the platoon and squad (tank), position (primary and alternate firing positions for the tank), zone of fire and secondary sector of fire (primary and secondary sectors of fire from each position for the tank), primary and alternate firing positions of the IFV (APC), and primary and secondary sectors of fire from each position;
- Missions of adjacent elements;
- Missions for personnel:

Squad commander--for gunner-operator (APC machinegunner), machinegunners and grenade launcher operator--primary and alternate firing positions; for

senior rifleman (riflemen)--locations for firing and sequence of their preparation and change in the course of combat; for the gunner-operator (APC machinegunner) and machinegunners, in addition--primary and secondary sectors of fire from each position; for the driver-mechanic (driver)--route of forward movement to alternate firing position, procedure for observing and for adjusting fire, and the withdrawal route;

Tank commander--for entire crew--procedure for occupying, preparing and changing firing positions; for gunner--procedure for observing and conducting fire from main gun and coaxial machinegun; for driver-mechanic--route of movement to alternate firing position, procedure for observing and adjusting fire and the withdrawal route; for loader--procedure for loading weapons, observing, and adjusting and conducting antiaircraft machinegun fire against airborne targets;

- Warning, control and coordination signals, sequence of actions in response to them, and the password;

- Readiness time and his deputy.

153. The security post usually is on duty for 24 hours.

The security post captures or destroys lone enemy soldiers and reports this to the commander who put out the post. If attacked by superior enemy forces the security post boldly engages them and firmly holds the occupied position until receiving an order to withdraw.

Chapter 6 - COMBAT SUPPORT

1. Reconnaissance

154. Reconnaissance is organized and conducted under all situation conditions to collect information on the enemy and terrain in an area of upcoming operations.

The primary requirements placed on reconnaissance are purposefulness, continuity, aggressiveness, promptness, covertness, reliability, and accuracy in determining coordinates of reconnoitered objects (targets). Information collected is transmitted by all possible methods to the commander who assigned the reconnaissance mission. Especially important information is reported immediately.

155. A motorized rifle (tank) platoon may be assigned to a reconnaissance patrol, a combat reconnaissance patrol, or for setting up a reconnaissance ambush; in addition, a motorized rifle platoon also can be assigned to conduct a probing reconnaissance patrol. A reconnaissance platoon is assigned to a reconnaissance patrol and also for setting up a reconnaissance ambush and for conducting a probing patrol.

A motorized rifle squad (tank) can be assigned for operations as a patrol squad (tank) and for setting up a reconnaissance ambush; a specially trained motorized rifle squad (tank crew) can be assigned to conduct radiological and chemical reconnaissance.

Observation of the enemy is organized and conducted continuously in every platoon (squad, tank) in all kinds of combat, both by the commander personally as well as by a specially assigned observer.

156. Platoon squad (tank) personnel assigned to reconnaissance must act boldly and covertly, display resourcefulness, initiative and stratagem, and promptly collect and report reconnaissance information.

Reports on reconnaissance results must be reliable, concise and clear. They usually indicate the following: what enemy was detected, when and where, and the nature of his actions; own location and decision.

It is prohibited for the commander of a platoon (squad, tank) assigned to conduct reconnaissance in the enemy rear to have any kind of data on friendly forces on a working map, and it is prohibited for any personnel to have personal or official documents.

Platoon in a Reconnaissance Patrol

157. A combat engineer squad (combat engineers) and CW scouts may be attached to a motorized rifle (tank, reconnaissance) platoon assigned to a reconnaissance patrol.

A reconnaissance patrol operates up to 10 km from friendly subunits and performs missions by observation, reconnaissance ambushes, raids, questioning of local residents, interrogation of prisoners, and study of enemy documents, weapons and equipment. Patrol squads (tanks) or foot patrols are sent out to inspect terrain and local features in the direction of the reconnaissance patrol's movement and to the sides.

158. In clarifying the assigned mission, estimating the situation and making a decision, the platoon commander must do the following: understand where the enemy is and what he is doing, what reconnaissance information is to be collected and by what time, and what to do after executing the mission; study terrain in the direction of operations, plan the movement route from the map, and determine the procedure for conducting reconnaissance, missions of patrol squads (tanks), lines of possible encounter with the enemy and the sequence of operations at such lines.

In the combat order the platoon commander indicates the following:

- Information on the enemy;
- Direction (target) of reconnaissance and the patrol mission;
- Missions for squads (tanks);
- Time for beginning reconnaissance;
- His place and his deputy.

After issuing the combat order the platoon commander indicates the sequence of operations on encountering the enemy, procedure for maintaining communications, the warning, control and coordination signals and sequence of actions in response to them, and if necessary also information on adjacent reconnaissance subunits and those operating in front, methods of mutual recognition, procedure for passing the friendly front line, and the password. The platoon commander reports readiness for reconnaissance to the commander who sent out the patrol.

159. The patrol usually moves along a road at maximum speed when an encounter with the enemy is not envisaged. In an area of possible encounter with the enemy it moves covertly from one convenient observation place to another, usually off the roads.

On discovering the enemy the platoon commander immediately reports this to the commander who sent out the patrol and, depending on instructions received, continues reconnaissance of the detected enemy or performs the previously assigned mission.

The patrol goes around enemy reconnaissance and march security, penetrating to his main body. In case of a surprise encounter with the enemy, when it is impossible to avoid combat, the platoon opens fire and boldly attacks the

enemy, taking advantage of his confusion, captures prisoners and continues performing the assigned mission.

The patrol arranges reconnaissance ambushes in order to capture prisoners, documents and models of enemy weapons and equipment, and conducts raids to destroy important enemy installations.

160. In the defense in the absence of direct contact with the enemy the patrol must promptly discover his location, makeup, nature of subunit actions, time and direction of forward movement (above all of tank units), deployment locations, positions of precision weapon systems and artillery, and disposition areas of command and control facilities, follow-on forces, and other objects.

161. In the attack the patrol boldly penetrates into the depth of the enemy defense, discovers the disposition of his strongpoints and weapons (especially antitank weapons) and the presence and nature of fieldworks and obstacles, including places where nuclear mines are laid, and determines precision weapon system coordinates, artillery firing positions, locations of tanks and command and control facilities, disposition areas and direction of forward movement of follow-on forces, contaminated areas, areas of destruction, fires and floods, and their bypasses or directions for crossing them.

In reconnoitering a retreating enemy the patrol determines the direction of his withdrawal, makeup of columns, and positions and lines being prepared for defense in the depth.

162. In a meeting engagement the patrol establishes the enemy main body's makeup and direction of movement; places of nuclear and chemical attack weapons, precision weapon systems and tanks in columns; beginning of deployment and deployment lines; artillery firing positions; and locations of command and control facilities. Subsequently it discovers the makeup and direction of forward movement of enemy follow-on forces.

163. In reconnoitering a water obstacle the patrol determines the enemy's presence, makeup and nature of actions on the near and opposite banks, nature of the water obstacle and condition of its floodplain. On discovering the enemy on approaches to a water obstacle the patrol goes around him or penetrates to the water obstacle through gaps in his combat formations.

On arriving at the water obstacle the patrol determines its width, depth, current velocity, condition of floodplain, bottom and banks, their steepness, presence of obstacles on banks and in the water, convenient assault crossing locations, presence of crossings and their status. Using sectors not occupied by the enemy the patrol crosses to the opposite bank and discovers his strongpoints, disposition of weapons, and presence and nature of obstacles. If it is impossible to cross to the opposite bank the patrol reconnoiters the enemy defending on it by observing from the near bank.

164. Reconnaissance of an inhabited area begins with an inspection of its outskirts by a patrol squad or tank. Until receiving a "Path clear" signal from it, the reconnaissance patrol disposes itself covertly outside the inhabited area in readiness to support the patrol squad (tank) by fire. In the inhabited area special attention is given to buildings at intersections, upper floors of houses, and other places where enemy weapons may be set up. Enemy presence in an inhabited area also can be established by questioning local residents.

165. In the mountains a patrol usually advances along roads, valleys and ridges and conducts reconnaissance by successively inspection commanding heights and observing from them. Roads, trails and gorges leading away from the direction of movement are inspected by the platoon commander from points favorable for observation, or patrol squads (tanks) are sent out to inspect them. Special attention is given here to places where enemy arrangement of ambushes and various obstacles is possible. Dismounted patrols are sent out to inspect terrain sectors difficult of access. The reconnaissance patrol makes wide use of reconnaissance ambushes (arranged in chokepoints and beyond turns in the roads) to capture prisoners and new models of enemy weapons and equipment.

166. In the forest reconnaissance begins with an inspection of the treeline by a patrol squad (tank). The reconnaissance patrol does not enter the forest before completion of the inspection, but is disposed outside it in readiness to support the patrol squad (tank) by fire. In the forest the patrol usually advances along a road or cleared strip. If necessary, a sector of the forest (grove) to one side of the patrol's direction of movement is inspected by a patrol squad (tank). Treelines, glades, entrances to and exits from ravines and hollows, corduroy roads, defiles, bridges, treetops and other places where enemy ambushes are most likely are inspected especially thoroughly.

167. At night the patrol conducts reconnaissance using night vision devices and by listening. Special attention is given to elevations, outskirts of inhabited areas, treelines and other places where enemy ambushes are possible. A patrol arranges reconnaissance ambushes and conducts raids more often at night. Patrol personnel must strictly observe light discipline and act suddenly, decisively and daringly.

Platoon in a Combat Reconnaissance Patrol

168. During combat a motorized rifle (tank) platoon assigned to a combat reconnaissance patrol usually operates ahead of or on one of the flanks of the battalion (company) at a distance ensuring observation of patrol actions and support by fire. In the absence of direct contact with the enemy a combat reconnaissance patrol also may operate at a greater distance from the battalion (company) main body.

If necessary a combat engineer squad or combat engineers are attached to a platoon assigned to a combat reconnaissance patrol.

A combat reconnaissance patrol performs missions by observation, listening, reconnaissance ambushes, raids and combat. It engages in combat in those cases where it is impossible to collect necessary intelligence information otherwise. By forcing the enemy to open fire, the platoon establishes the disposition and makeup of his weapons and collects other information.

The sequence and content of work by a commander of a platoon assigned to a combat reconnaissance patrol are the very same as for that of a commander of a platoon assigned to a reconnaissance patrol. In performing the mission the platoon commander periodically reports results of reconnaissance to the battalion (company) commander at the established time and reports important information immediately.

169. In assuming a defense in the absence of contact with the enemy, a combat reconnaissance patrol detects the enemy, identifies his makeup, the direction of forward movement and deployment lines of columns (above all tank columns), artillery firing positions, and areas of deployment of command and control facilities. During defensive combat it determines forces of an enemy who has wedged into the defense or is attempting to make a deep envelopment.

With the beginning of an attack the combat reconnaissance patrol usually operates in the battalion (company) combat formation. When the enemy's first defensive position is penetrated the patrol takes advantage of intervals and gaps in his combat formations, boldly and decisively penetrates into the depth of the defense, identifies the presence and makeup of enemy personnel and equipment in front of and on the flanks of the battalion (company), determines the nature of their actions and disposition, and determines the gaps, weakly defended sectors, as well as obstacles and barriers. If it is impossible to penetrate into the depth of the enemy disposition, a combat reconnaissance patrol conducts reconnaissance by observation, adapting to the terrain.

On discovering the enemy's withdrawal, the combat reconnaissance patrol immediately reports this to the commander who sent it out, penetrates to the enemy main body, and determines their direction of withdrawal and nature of actions.

During pursuit of the enemy and under other conditions where there is no direct contact with him, a combat reconnaissance patrol operates just as does a reconnaissance patrol.

Reconnaissance by a Reconnaissance Ambush, Raid or Probing Patrol

170. A reconnaissance ambush is conducted by a reconnaissance patrol as well as by a platoon (squad, tank, group) specially assigned for this in order to capture enemy prisoners, documents and models of weapons and equipment. It is set up on probable axes of enemy movement in places providing surprise in an attack on him. Success of a reconnaissance ambush depends on covertness of its disposition and all personnel's readiness to conduct accurate fire, composure, and resolute, bold actions.

In organizing a reconnaissance ambush the platoon (squad, tank, group) commander gives information about the enemy, assigns observers and the snatch and fire support squads (groups), specifies the locations of squads (IFV's, APC's, tanks, personnel and weapons), assigns them missions, indicates the order of actions with the enemy's appearance and after performance of the mission, and announces warning, control and coordination signals and sequence of actions in response to them.

After taking up a position the platoon (squad, tank, group) does not reveal itself in any way. It uses surprise actions to capture small enemy groups and lone officers and men who have approached the ambush site.

Larger enemy groups and lone vehicles are allowed to come within close range and are destroyed by fire. Surviving enemy officers and men are captured and thoroughly searched, and weapons and documents discovered on them and during an inspection of those killed and of the vehicles are taken. Conventional symbols (emblems) on enemy combat equipment are memorized or photographed (drawn). Prisoners, documents captured from the enemy and new models of weapons and equipment are sent to the commander who sent out the patrol (subunit, group) with an indication of where, when and under what circumstances they were captured. It is forbidden to make any inscriptions or notes on the captured documents.

171. A raid usually is carried out by direction of the commander who sent out the patrol or by decision of the commander of a platoon operating in the patrol for the very same purposes as a reconnaissance ambush and also for destroying (disabling) an important enemy target.

In organizing the raid the platoon commander studies the target of capture (destruction) and terrain in the area of the target, outlines the order of actions and assigns the mission to subordinates, in which he indicates the following: information on the enemy; place, target and time of the raid; platoon mission; missions of squads (groups); sequence and methods of actions in capturing (destroying) the object and after executing the mission; and warning, control and coordination signals and the sequence of actions in response to them.

When a raid is organized soldiers for destroying the target's security, a snatch squad (group), and a fire support squad (group) may be assigned from the patrol.

In carrying out the raid the patrol moves up covertly as close as possible to the target, attacks swiftly and silently or after surprise delivery of fire and destroys the enemy by fire and in hand-to-hand fighting. Enemy officers and men who survive are taken prisoner; documents discovered during an inspection of those killed, of vehicles or of the target are taken. New models of weapons and equipment are seized and sent to the commander who sent out the patrol.

After the raid the patrol withdraws to a preplanned assembly area and continues performing the assigned mission.

172. A probing patrol is organized to capture prisoners and usually is conducted prior to an attack, primarily at night and under other conditions of limited visibility.

Lone servicemen or small groups and weapon and other equipment crews on the forward edge or in the depth of the enemy disposition are targets of attack in conducting a probing patrol.

To carry out a probing patrol combat engineers with mineclearing equipment usually are attached to the platoon or to a group of specially chosen privates and NCO's, and weapons are assigned to support their actions in the probing patrol. The platoon (group) commander must know the procedure for fire support and signals for requesting and ceasing fire.

After clarifying the assigned mission and estimating the situation the platoon (group) commander organizes continuous observation of the target of the probing patrol and of enemy actions in this area; plans the route of forward movement to the target; assigns squads (elements) for capturing the enemy, for making passages in obstacles (obstacle removal), and for fire support of the attackers' actions; and prepares subordinates for the probing patrol.

In the combat order the platoon (group) commander indicates the following:

- Information on the enemy;
- Mission of the platoon (group);
- Missions for the snatch, obstacle clearance and fire support squads (elements);
- Readiness time for executing the mission;
- His place and his deputy.

After issuing the combat order the platoon (group) commander indicates the procedure for moving up to the target and for actions in attacking it and withdrawing and the procedure for support by fire of assigned weapons, for crossing the front line and for its security; and announces the warning, control and coordination signals, sequence of actions in response to them, and the password.

At the prescribed time the platoon (group) advances silently and covertly up to the attack target. Combat engineers move up first to make passages in obstacles. On receiving a signal from them about readiness of the passage, the fire support squad (element) moves up, followed by the snatch squad (element). The platoon (group) commander usually is with the snatch squad (element).

After closing with the target and at a signal from its commander, the snatch squad (element) suddenly attacks the enemy, as a rule without shots, and seizes prisoners. The fire support squad (element) is in readiness to cover the attackers by fire.

After taking prisoners the platoon (group) quickly withdraws to its disposition area. The snatch squad (element) is first to withdraw, then the fire support squad (element), and the obstacle clearance squad (element) is last. The withdrawal is made silently or under cover of fire. The platoon (group) commander gives the signal for requesting fire.

Actions of Patrol Squad (Tank)

173. A patrol squad (tank) is sent out from subunits conducting reconnaissance or performing combat missions in isolation from the main body for prompt detection of the enemy and for terrain reconnaissance. A patrol squad (tank) operates at a distance ensuring its actions are observed and supported by fire.

The patrol squad (tank) performs its mission by observation on the move or from short halts. Sometimes it may set up a reconnaissance ambush.

174. On receiving the mission, the patrol squad (tank) commander selects (clarifies) the direction of movement or the point to which it is necessary to move, plans the sequence of operations, issues the combat order and announces the password.

In the combat order the patrol squad (tank) commander indicates the following:

- Information on the enemy;
- Mission of the squad (tank);
- Missions for subordinates (direction and rate of movement, sectors of observation), sequence of actions on encountering the enemy and procedure for reporting what is seen;
- Warning, control and coordination signals and the sequence of actions in response to them;
- Time for beginning reconnaissance and his deputy.

175. A patrol squad (tank) moves from one convenient observation point to another (Fig. 18) at increased speed, not holding up movement of the subunit from which it was sent. Terrain and local features along the movement route are carefully inspected, especially places where the enemy's concealed disposition and his surprise attack from ambushes are possible.

If reconnaissance of a certain object is hampered from the vehicle, the squad commander sends out foot patrols (two or three soldiers), placing one of them

in charge, and the tank commander sends out one of the crew members. At this point the vehicle is disposed under cover. Personnel remaining in it observe actions of patrol members and surrounding terrain in readiness to support them by fire.

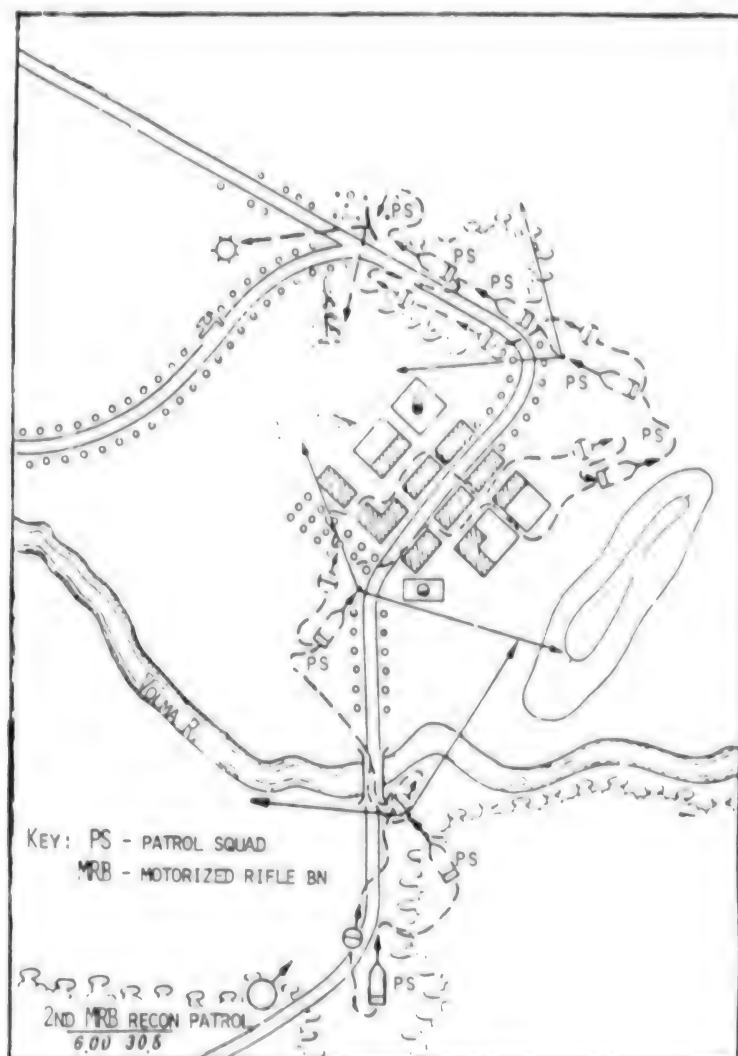


Fig. 18. Actions of patrol squad (variant)

In inspecting an object, foot patrol members operate 20-30 m from each other. During a close inspection of the object by one patrol member, the other (or others) must be ready to support him by fire of their weapons.

176. Inspection of an inhabited area begins with the approach to it. Special attention is given to individual structures, planted areas and those places from which the enemy can conduct observation and where his security (ambush) may be disposed.

On approaching a forest the treeline is inspected first and, when moving in the forest, entrances to and exits from ravines and hollows, corduroy roads, bridges and other places where enemy ambushes are possible are inspected.

At night, night vision devices are used for observation. In addition, the patrol squad (tank, patrol members) periodically stops to determine the enemy's presence by listening.

If the enemy is not detected the patrol squad (tank) commander reports this by radio or gives the "Path clear" signal and continues performing the mission. On discovering the enemy he reports this and continues observation, operating covertly. With a surprise encounter with the enemy the patrol squad (tank, patrol members) commences fire on him, goes around him and continues performing the assigned mission. On discovering the approach of a small enemy group (or lone vehicle), the patrol squad (tank) may set up a reconnaissance ambush by direction of the platoon commander.

Actions of Observation Post and CW Observation Post (Observers)

177. An observation post [OP] (observer) is assigned to reconnoiter the ground and air enemy and a CW OP (observer) for radiological and chemical reconnaissance. The personnel of a specially trained squad (tank crew) are assigned to a CW OP.

The OP is disposed in a place providing the best view of terrain ahead and on the flanks.

The OP consists of two or three observers, one of which is placed in charge.

The OP must have observation devices, large-scale terrain map or diagram, observation log, compass, watch, lantern, and equipment for communications and sending warning signals, and an observer must have observation devices.

In addition, a CW OP (observer) must have radiological and chemical reconnaissance devices and equipment for sending signals warning of radioactive, chemical and biological (bacteriological) contamination.

The OP senior member must establish the procedure for continuous surveillance; organize preparation and maskirovka of the OP site; check serviceability of observation devices and communications and warning equipment; and promptly report observation results to the commander who put out the post. In addition, the senior member of a CW OP must establish the time for turning on radiological and chemical reconnaissance devices and know the signals warning of radioactive, chemical and biological (bacteriological) contamination and the procedure for transmitting them.

178. The observer begins observation with a detailed study of the terrain and determination of distances to reference points and characteristic local features in the assigned sector. The sector usually is broken into the following

zones: near up to 400 m in depth, middle up to 800 m, and far to the limit of visibility. An inspection of the terrain is made successively by zones.

On detecting a target the observer determines its position on the terrain relative to reference points (characteristic local features) and reports it to the senior member of the OP. The senior member of the OP reports the target to the commander who put out the post according to established procedure and plots it on the map or terrain diagram. An entry is made in the observation log about observation results.

Night observation is conducted using night vision devices and sometimes also terrain illumination equipment and is supplemented by listening.

Observation of the air enemy is conducted by a successive inspection of air space beginning from the horizon. On detecting an airborne target, including places where cluster warheads of missiles (bombs) open up, the observer immediately gives the warning signal, determines its nature and direction of flight and reports to his commander (senior member of OP).

179. A CW OP (observer) conducts continuous observation in the designated area, turns on radiological and chemical reconnaissance devices at the prescribed time and with each enemy artillery assault and air raid, and keeps an eye on their readings.

On detecting radiation contamination of 0.5 rad (roentgens) or more the senior member of the OP (observer) reports to the commander who put it out and sends the "Radiation danger" signal at his direction.

On discovering chemical contamination the senior member of the post (observer) sends the "Chemical alert" signal and reports to the commander who put out the post. Notification of biological (bacteriological) contamination is made using the very same signal by direction of the commander who put out the post (observer).

Results of radiological and chemical observation are entered in the observation log.

2. Security

180. Local security is organized in the platoon (squad, tank crew). It is carried out to preclude a surprise attack by the ground enemy and provide time and favorable conditions for deployment and commitment. It is organized by the platoon (squad, tank) commander based on the assigned mission, situation conditions and the company (platoon) commander's order, and independently during operations in isolation from the main body. Security is accomplished by a specially assigned observer; by alert-status weapons in addition in the defense; and when the platoon is disposed at the halt separately from the company also by two-man patrols for making rounds of the platoon disposition area. A platoon (squad, tank) may perform security missions by direction of senior commanders.

181. In organizing security the platoon (squad, tank) commander indicates the procedure for observing terrain, air, and signals of the company (platoon) commander; appoints an observer; and indicates his place and mission as well as the sequence of actions by platoon (squad, tank) personnel in a surprise enemy attack. In the defense in addition the platoon commander determines the necessary number, place and mission of alert-status weapons and, when the platoon is disposed at the halt separately from the company, the makeup, movement routes and missions of patrols and the password.

182. A password and reply are established to identify friendly servicemen for each 24-hour period.

The name of a weapon or piece of combat equipment such as "Assault rifle" serves as the password and the name of an inhabited area such as "Astrakhan" beginning with the very same letter as the password serves as the reply.

The password is announced to all personnel verbally and the reply is announced to commanders of subunits assigned to reconnaissance or security as well as to persons sent out for transmitting verbal orders.

The password is asked of all persons passing through the security line and proceeding through the subunit disposition at night; the reply is asked of persons transmitting an order of the commander and it is asked of commanders of subunits performing reconnaissance.

The password and reply are uttered quietly. All persons who do not know the password and those arriving with an order who do not know the reply are detained. The platoon (squad, tank) commander personally interrogates those detained and, depending on circumstances, permits them to proceed on or sends them under escort to the company (platoon) commander or to the commander who sent out the security.

3. Protection Against Mass Destruction Weapons

183. Protection against mass destruction weapons is organized to the full extent under all situation conditions. It is carried out to reduce the effect of enemy nuclear, chemical and biological (bacteriological) weapons to the maximum extent, to preserve combat effectiveness of platoon (squad, tank crew) personnel, and to ensure their successful performance of the assigned combat mission.

Protection against mass destruction weapons includes the following: field fortification of a strongpoint (attack position, firing positions, disposition area) and use of protective terrain features; warning personnel about an immediate threat and the beginning of enemy employment of mass destruction weapons and about friendly nuclear strikes, and also warning about radioactive, chemical and biological (bacteriological) contamination; performance of antiepidemic, sanitary-hygienic and special preventive medicine measures; mopping up the aftereffect of enemy use of mass destruction weapons; and ensuring safety

and protection of personnel during operations in contaminated areas and areas of destruction, fires and floods.

184. In organizing protection against mass destruction weapons a platoon commander indicates the following: sequence of field fortification of the strongpoint (attack position, firing positions, disposition area) and procedure for using the terrain's protective features; procedure for warning of the immediate threat and beginning of enemy use of mass destruction weapons and about friendly nuclear strikes, and also signals warning of radioactive, chemical and biological (bacteriological) contamination and the sequence of actions in response to them; time periods for conducting medical measures; and safety measures during operations in contaminated areas and areas of destruction, fires and floods.

Simultaneously with organization of protection against mass destruction weapons the platoon commander also organizes protection against precision weapons, for which he provides for the following: increased distances between IFV's (APC's) and tanks during operations on open terrain with no engineer preparation; and a warning to squads (tank crews) about the immediate threat or beginning of enemy use of reconnaissance-strike complexes, on receipt of which squads (tanks) take steps to increase their protection against precision weapons and also carry out maskirovka and engineer and CW support measures while continuing to perform the assigned mission.

185. Field fortification of a strongpoint (attack position, firing positions, disposition area) is carried out in accordance with engineer support instructions of the company (platoon) commander. Emplacements, trench, communication trench, open and covered slit trenches, bunkers for personnel, and emplacements and shelters for equipment are prepared depending on the mission being performed and the terrain's protective features. Field fortification should begin immediately on platoon (squad, tank) arrival in the designated area.

Use of the terrain's protective features reduces the effect on personnel, arms, equipment and supplies of casualty-producing elements of enemy mass destruction weapons.

In combat, on the march and when disposed at the halt a platoon must make skilled use of wooded areas, ravines, hollows, swales, reverse hillslopes, mines, caves and other natural shelters.

IFV's (APC's), tanks and fieldworks significantly reduce the effect of a shock wave, penetrating radiation and radioactive irradiation and reliably safeguard personnel against being injured by thermal radiation and chemical agent droplets, and in addition those equipped with collective protective gear safeguard against injury by radioactive substances, chemical agent vapors and aerosols, and biological (bacterial) agents.

186. On receipt of warning about an immediate threat and the beginning of enemy use of mass destruction weapons personnel continue performing the assigned mission and place protective gear in a ready position. On receiving

a warning of friendly nuclear strikes personnel take all steps of individual and collective protection by the time indicated.

When the enemy delivers a nuclear strike, at the flash of the burst the personnel take protective measures: in fighting vehicles they close doors, firing ports, and hatches and turn on the system of protection against mass destruction weapons; in an open APC they must bend down; if outside the vehicles, they must quickly take cover nearby or lie down on the ground with head in the direction opposite the burst. After the shock wave passes the personnel continue performing the mission.

In response to signals warning of radioactive, chemical and biological (bacteriological) contamination personnel operating in dismounted formation or in open vehicles put on individual protective gear without ceasing to perform the combat mission; those in closed APC's put on only breathing masks (protective masks); those in IFV's and tanks close hatches, doors and firing ports and turn on the system of protection against mass destruction weapons (those in shelters turn on the collective protection system). In response to the "Radiation danger" signal, personnel put on breathing masks (protective masks), and at the "Chemical alert" signal they put on protective masks.

Individual protective gear is removed only by permission of the senior commander.

187. Accomplishment of antiepidemic, sanitary-hygienic and special preventive medicine measures is achieved by strict fulfillment of prescribed hygienic requirements in accommodating and feeding personnel as well as by observing rules of personal and social hygiene and by skilled, prompt use of individual medical gear.

188. In mopping up the aftermath of enemy use of mass destruction weapons rescue operations are performed, first aid is given to casualties, they are transported (carried) from contaminated areas, radiological and CW monitoring is performed, fires are localized and extinguished, arms, equipment, clothing, gear, other supplies and occupied fieldworks are decontaminated, and the personnel are decontaminated.

189. During operations in zones of radioactive contamination in dry weather in dismounted formation or in open vehicles, the personnel put on breathing masks, protective capes, footwear and gloves. Personnel in closed APC's put on only breathing masks (protective masks), and those in IFV's and tanks close hatches, doors and firing ports and turn on the system of protection against mass destruction weapons.

During operations in a zone of radioactive contamination in damp weather in dismounted formation only means of skin protection are put on.

4. Tactical Maskirovka

190. Tactical maskirovka is organized by the platoon (squad, tank) commander in accordance with the assigned combat mission, the company (platoon) commander's instructions on maskirovka, and the existing situation for purposes of achieving surprise of friendly subunit operations and preserving their combat effectiveness. It is accomplished constantly and as a rule by one's own resources.

In organizing tactical maskirovka the platoon (squad, tank) commander indicates the following: what authorized means and local materials to use for maskirovka and time periods for carrying it out; procedure for observing maskirovka measures; procedure for accomplishing and maintaining maskirovka during combat.

191. Tactical maskirovka is achieved as follows: by using concealing features of the terrain, local objects, hours of darkness and other conditions of limited visibility; by using authorized maskirovka means, local materials and aerosols (smokes); by painting arms and equipment to resemble the background of surrounding terrain; by observing rules of radio discipline and radio communications and preserving the previous regime of activity with a change of subunits and their preparation for performing a new combat mission; by strictest fulfillment of requirements of maskirovka discipline; and by prompt detection and elimination of revealing signs.

Concealing features of the forest as well as ravines, reverse hillslopes, radar dead zones and so on are used for protection against enemy precision weapons. IFV's (APC's) and tanks are concealed from enemy guided (adjustable) and homing munitions by reducing the equipment's radar, thermal and optical signature with respect to the surrounding background, for which disruptive painting of equipment and camouflage nets are used and heat-dissipating shields (overhead cover) are placed over heat-emitting surfaces of vehicles. In addition, thermal flares (decoys) and radar and laser reflectors can be used.

192. The enemy is deceived by decoy actions (by deliberate display of platoon, squad or tank actions on a dummy axis or at a dummy position) and by simulation (creating dummy positions and emplacements by reproducing appropriate signs revealing their presence and functioning). These maskirovka methods usually are carried out by permission of the company (platoon) commander.

5. Engineer Support

193. Engineer support is organized and carried out to create necessary conditions for the platoon's (squad's, tank's) successful performance of the combat mission and for increasing protection of personnel, arms and equipment against all weapons.

194. The following are missions of engineer support of the platoon (squad, tank): field fortification and maskirovka of the platoon strongpoint (squad position, tank firing position) and disposition area; arrangement of minefields and nonexplosive obstacles at the occupied position; making passages in obstacles and rubble; reconnaissance of enemy obstacles, water obstacles and status of roads.

For protection against enemy precision weapons camouflage nets are placed above tanks and IFV's (APC's) during field fortification of a strongpoint (position), screens and overhead cover are set up, and dummy heat-emitting targets (decoys) are created next to them.

195. Engineer support is organized by the platoon (squad, tank) commander based on the mission received and the company (platoon) commander's instructions.

In organizing engineer support the platoon commander indicates the following:

- In the defense--locations of squad positions and of primary and alternate firing positions of IFV's (APC's) and tanks, the sequence and time periods of their field fortification, where to have covered slit trenches (bunkers), who is to prepare them and by what time; location of the platoon command-observation post, who is assigned for its preparation and the readiness time; what authorized means and local materials to use in field fortification and maskirovka; place for laying a minefield and nonexplosive obstacles, with what materials, where and how to arrange them, and the procedure for covering fire; and amount of work for additional preparation of trenches and communication trenches after they are dug by excavating equipment;

- In the attack--methods of negotiating artificial obstacles and barriers, place, number, and marking of passage, procedure for subunits to move up to it and for crossing obstacles; methods of clearing passages in enemy obstacles; and in an assault crossing of a water obstacle--route of forward movement to the river for each IFV (APC) and tank; in addition, a tank platoon commander indicates the place for boarding the ferry and the ferry number.

196. A platoon (squad, tank) uses its own resources for field fortification of a strongpoint (squad position, primary and alternate tank firing positions) and its maskirovka, including maskirovka of equipment against enemy precision weapons; constructs artificial obstacles; and clears passages in obstacles and rubble. The platoon (squad, tank) bypasses remotely controlled minefields, but if it is impossible to bypass them it clears a passage or makes exits to the company passage.

In case a platoon (squad, tank) is assigned to reinforce the battalion's obstacle-clearance group (or for operations as a company minclearing group), before beginning to execute the assigned mission its commander must clarify the obstacle location, degree of the platoon's cover against enemy fire, and

the procedure for performing the work; assign missions to squads (groups); clarify the procedure for coordination with the subunit of engineer troops; and organize preparation of necessary equipment and tools.

To perform engineer support missions the platoon (squad, tank) uses externally mounted (built-in) equipment, mineclearing equipment, engineer munitions, authorized maskirovka equipment, unit mineclearing sets, entrenching tools, other engineer property and local materials.

6. CW Support

197. CW support is organized to create necessary conditions for the platoon (squad, tank crew) to perform its assigned mission in a situation of radioactive, chemical and biological (bacteriological) contamination and to conceal its actions by aerosols (smokes).

CW support of the platoon (squad, tank crew) includes the following: radiological and chemical reconnaissance; prompt, skilled use of individual and collective protective gear; radiation monitoring; decontamination of subunits; and use of aerosols (smokes).

In maskirovka of armored equipment for protection against precision weapons, the platoon (squad, tank) uses aerosols (smokes) and aerosol (smoke) screens laid by senior commanders' assets.

CW support measures are carried out by platoon (squad, tank crew) personnel and subunits of CW troops.

198. CW support is organized by the platoon (squad, tank) commander based on the mission received and the company (platoon) commander's instructions.

In organizing CW support the platoon commander indicates the following: radiological and chemical reconnaissance missions; procedure for using individual and collective protective gear and for distributing individual radiation dose meters (dosimeters); decontamination procedure; procedure for using thermal smoke apparatus of vehicles and aerosol (smoke) equipment; procedure for supply of CW troops' materiel and of protective gear; place and time for technical inspection of protective masks.

199. Radiological and chemical reconnaissance is conducted to collect data on the radiological and chemical situation. It is carried out using onboard radiological and chemical reconnaissance devices. Data on the radiological and chemical situation are plotted on a map (diagram) by the platoon commander and transmitted to the senior commander.

200. Prompt use of individual and collective protective gear is achieved by the following: constant monitoring of their availability and serviceability, advance training and systematic drills of personnel in using this gear in a varying situation; proper determination of lines and time for transferring individual protective gear to a "combat" position and removing it; observance

of the regime and rules for operating structures equipped with collective protective gear and the procedure for using armored vehicles' systems for protection against mass destruction weapons.

201. Radiation monitoring is performed to determine combat effectiveness of subunits and the need for decontamination. It is done using troop radiation dose meters (dosimeters) and radiological reconnaissance devices.

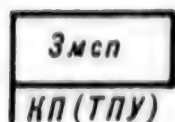
202. Decontamination of the subunit consists of chemical, radiological and biological decontamination of arms, equipment and other supplies when they are contaminated by chemical agents, radioactive substances and biological (bacterial) agents. It may be partial or complete. Partial decontamination usually is done in the course of a combat mission, and complete decontamination after its execution. In complete decontamination the entire external surface of arms and equipment is processed, and the inner surface as well when chemical agents and radioactive substances get inside the equipment.

203. Use of aerosols (smokes) is organized for maskirovka of friendly subunit operations and for countering enemy means of reconnaissance and fire control. Aerosols (smokes) are employed using IFV and tank thermal smoke apparatus, smokepots, grenades and incendiary smoke charges.

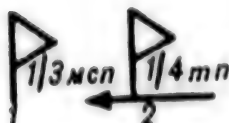
ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 - BASIC CONVENTIONAL SYMBOLS USED IN COMBAT DOCUMENTS¹

Command and Control Facilities and Communications Equipment



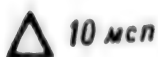
Regimental command and control facility (headquarters)
[3rd Motorized Rifle Regiment; KP--CP; TPU--rear services
command and control facility]



Battalion command-observation post: 1--in place; 2--In
movement [1st Battalion, 3rd Motorized Rifle Regiment; 1st
Battalion, 4th Tank Regiment]



Company command-observation post: 1--in the defense and in
dismounted formation in the attack; 2--in movement in IFV
(in other equipment with the corresponding symbol). Pla-
toon command-observation post has one dash



Observation post with indication of affiliation. With
letters within the symbol: V--air observation, I--engi-
neer, T--technical observation, Kh--chemical [10th Motor-
ized Rifle Regiment]



Recognition and identification post. Other posts have
appropriate inscription [1st Motorized Rifle Battalion]



Traffic control post or traffic controller (K--post of
officer in charge; KPP--traffic regulating point; KTP--
equipment inspection station)



Communication centers: 1--field (mobile); 2--fixed-site



Radio receiver²



Radios: 1--mobile; 2--portable; 3--in tank (IFV, APC,
motor vehicle with appropriate symbols)²



Surveillance radars: 1--air; 2--ground²

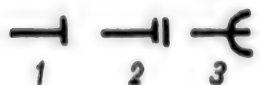


Portable radio net (other radios with appropriate symbols)

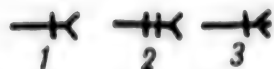


Mobile radio link (other radios with appropriate symbols)

Weapons and Equipment



Machineguns: 1--light; 2--company or medium; 3--heavy



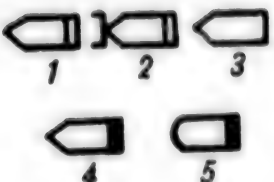
Grenade launchers: 1--shoulder-fired antitank; 2--heavy antitank; 3--heavy automatic



ATGM systems: 1--portable; 2--on fighting vehicle



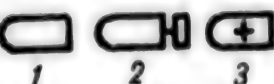
Flamethrowers: 1--light infantry; 2--heavy infantry



Fighting vehicles: 1--IFV (general symbol); 2--IFV fitted with mineclearing gear; 3--APC; 4--combat reconnaissance vehicle; 5--armored reconnaissance vehicle



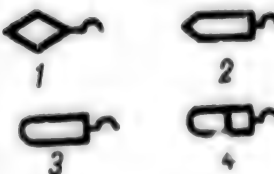
Tanks: 1--general symbol; 2--amphibious; 3--fitted with mineclearing gear; 4--with externally-mounted dozer equipment



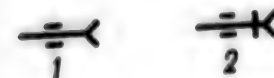
Motor vehicles: 1--general symbol; 2--with trailer; 3--medical (wheeled carrier)



Motorcycle

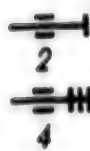
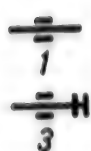


Prime movers: 1--armored recovery vehicle; 2--tracked; 3--truck tractor; 4--truck tractor with heavy-freight trailer (multiple truck and trailer rig)



Antitank guns: 1--general symbol; 2--up to 85 mm; 3--up to 100 mm; 4--over 100 mm





Guns: 1--general symbol; 2--up to 122 mm; 3--up to 155 mm; 4--over 155 mm; 5--employing nuclear ammunition (conventional symbol depends on caliber of gun)



Self-propelled gun--general symbol (symbol for gun depends on caliber)



Rocket launcher vehicles: 1--general symbol; 2--medium caliber; 3--heavy caliber



Mortars: 1--general symbol; 2--small caliber (up to 82 mm); 3--medium caliber (up to 120 mm)



Self-propelled mortar (mortar symbol depends on caliber)



Antiaircraft machinegun



Antiaircraft guns: 1--general symbol; 2--small caliber; 3--medium caliber



Self-propelled antiaircraft guns: 1--general symbol; 2--with radar system



Antiaircraft gun-missile system (mount)



Close-range SAM system fighting vehicle. Symbol depends on type of system and transporter vehicle



SAM systems: 1--general symbol and Strela-2; 2--close range; 3--short range; 4--medium range



Helicopters: 1--general symbol; 2--combat; 3--transport



Armored vehicle launched bridge



Tracked amphibian carrier



Tracked self-propelled ferry (amphibious river crossing equipment)



Bridge train (PMP--bridging equipment; TPP--heavy bridge train)



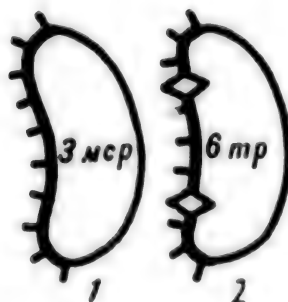
Engineer equipment on wheeled base (TMM--heavy mechanized bridge; PKT--route clearance vehicle)



Engineer equipment on tracked base (BAT--route clearance vehicle; IMR--obstacle-clearing engineer vehicle; GMZ--tracked minelayer; UR--mineclearing unit)

Combat Operations and Troop Missions

Defensive line (position) unoccupied by subunits



Disposition of subunit in defense with appropriate inscriptions: 1--general symbol; 2--defensive area (strongpoint) of tank subunit (motorized rifle subunit with symbols corresponding to its equipment) [3rd Motorized Rifle Company; 6th Tank Company]



Emplacement with covered slit trench (bunker) occupied by motorized rifle squad [1st Motorized Rifle Squad]



Trench with communication trench



Tank in emplacement (gun, mortar and other weapons with appropriate symbol). Color of emplacement symbol is the very same as color of weapon symbol



Motor vehicle in shelter (other kinds of equipment with appropriate symbols and appropriate color)



Open slit trench



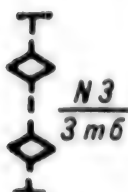
Covered slit trench



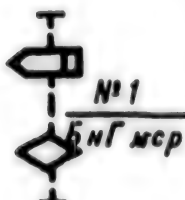
Dugout shelter



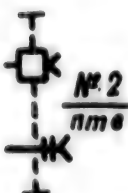
Shelter



Tank battalion line of fire positions with indication of line number (that of motorized rifle subunit in IFV's with appropriate symbols and inscriptions) [3rd Tank Battalion]



Armored group line of fire positions with indication of line number (in other equipment with appropriate symbols) [Motorized rifle company armored group]



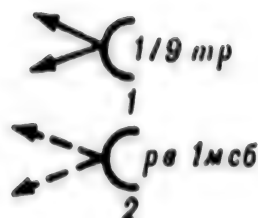
Antitank platoon deployment line with indication of line number (that of other subunits with appropriate symbols and inscriptions) [ptv--antitank platoon]



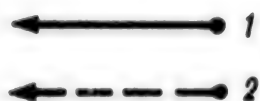
Final coordination line (point of engagement, line of deployment for counterattack) of motorized rifle and tank subunits: 1--general symbol; 2--motorized rifle subunit in IFV's (motorized rifle subunit in other equipment and that of a tank subunit with appropriate symbols)



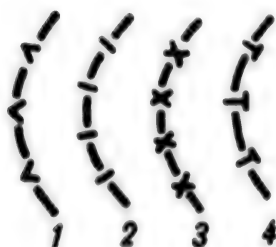
Roving tank (other weapon with appropriate symbol)



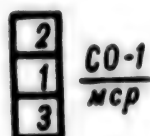
Subunit in ambush (with indication of affiliation): 1--in fire ambush; 2--in reconnaissance ambush [1--1st Platoon, 9th Tank Company; 2--reconnaissance platoon of 1st Motorized Rifle Battalion]



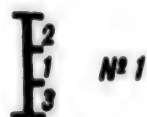
Limit of zone of fire: 1--primary sector of fire; 2--secondary sector of fire



Commence-fire lines: 1--ATGM; 2--tank guns; 3--IFV guns; 4--small arms



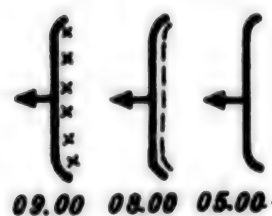
Concentrated fire of motorized rifle company with indication of its number and of platoon sectors of fire (that of tank company and of motorized rifle, tank and grenade launcher platoons with corresponding inscriptions) [msr--motorized rifle company]



Defensive fire line of grenade launcher platoon with indication of its number and of squad sectors of fire



Frontage (line) occupied by sides' subunits in combat



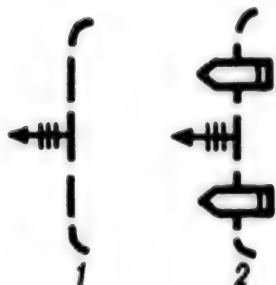
Positions of subunit by specific time with appropriate inscriptions and symbols



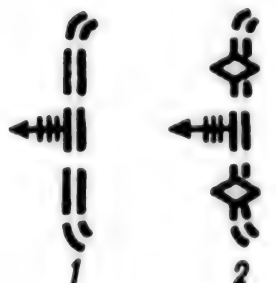
Dismounted combat formation of grenade launcher platoon (that of other subunits with appropriate symbols)



Direction of subunit attack (assault) and counterattack



Battalion immediate mission: 1--general symbol; 2--motorized rifle battalion in IFV's (motorized rifle battalion in other equipment and that of a tank battalion with appropriate symbols). Immediate mission of company (platoon) with two dashes (one dash)



Battalion subsequent mission: 1--general symbol; 2--tank battalion (motorized rifle battalion in IFV's and in other equipment with appropriate symbols)



Motorized rifle subunit dismount line



Line for motorized rifle subunits to mount tanks (on other equipment with appropriate symbols)



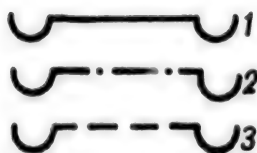
Line of deployment into battalion columns. Into company (platoon) columns with two dashes (one dash)



Line of departure (start point), traffic regulating line (point), line of departure for assault crossing



Landing sector and landing points of amphibious assault force



Boundaries: 1--between divisions (brigades); 2--between regiments; 3--between battalions



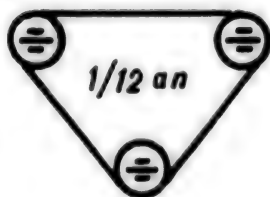
Line of likely encounter with enemy



Subunit was stopped at line reached



Subunit withdrawing from occupied line



Artillery battalion firing position area with indication of disposition of batteries (that of antiaircraft battalion with appropriate symbols and inscription) [1st Battalion, 12th Artillery Regiment]



Artillery battery at firing position (gun symbol depends on type and caliber)



Mortar battery at firing position (mortar symbol depends on type and caliber)



Fire against individual target with indication of its number



Strike by missile with conventional warhead



Concentrated fire with indication of target (sector) number: 1--tube artillery; 2--rocket artillery. Size of target (sector) to scale of map



Fixed barrage with indication of its codename. Length of sector to scale of map



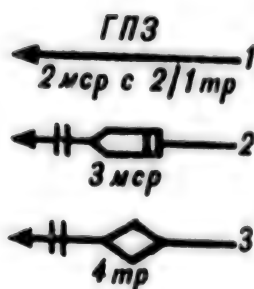
Landing zone of tactical airborne assault force in helicopters with indication of fighting strength and time and date of landing [2nd Battalion, 3rd Motorized Rifle Regiment]



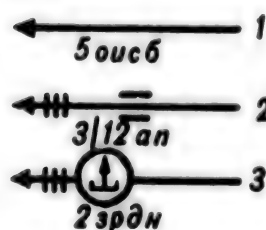
Landing site (drop zone)



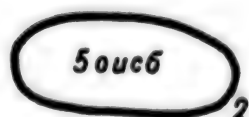
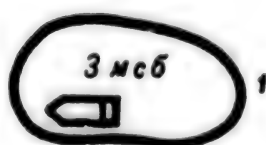
Unit (subunit) crossing area. Places and kinds of crossings and their quantitative and qualitative characteristics are indicated



Subunit column: 1--general symbol; 2--motorized rifle company in IFV's; 3--tank company. Battalion (platoon) column with three dashes (one dash) [1--GPZ--advance party; 2nd Motorized Rifle Company with 2nd Platoon, 1st Tank Company; 2--3rd Motorized Rifle Company; 3--4th Tank Company]



Combat arm (special troops) subunit column: 1--general symbol; 2--artillery battalion; 3--SAM battalion (other subunits with appropriate symbol). Column of battery (company) and platoon with two dashes and one dash respectively [1--5th Separate Combat Engineer Battalion; 2--3rd Battalion, 12th Artillery Regiment; 3--2nd SAM Battalion]

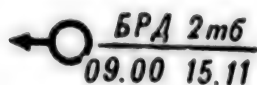


Areas occupied by subunits: 1--motorized rifle (tank) or reconnaissance subunit or rear services subunit; 2--subunit of combat arm or special troops. A symbol may be inscribed next to the inscription corresponding to the subunit's equipment or purpose [1--3rd Motorized Rifle Battalion; 2--5th Separate Combat Engineer Battalion]

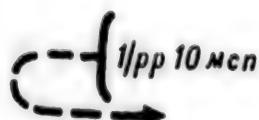
Combat Support



Reconnaissance detachment (other detachments consisting of special troops subunits are with corresponding inscriptions next to symbol) [Reconnaissance detachment No 1 of motorized rifle regiment]



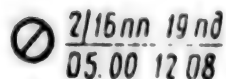
Combat reconnaissance patrol with indication of affiliation, time and date (RD--reconnaissance patrol; OfRD--officer reconnaissance patrol; RG--reconnaissance team; IRD--engineer reconnaissance patrol; KhRD--chemical reconnaissance patrol) [Combat reconnaissance patrol of 2nd Tank Battalion]



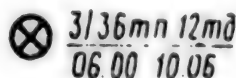
Subunit (group) conducting a probing patrol (raid) with an indication of its affiliation [1st Platoon, reconnaissance company, 10th Motorized Rifle Regiment]



Patrol squad in IFV (in other equipment and a patrol tank with appropriate symbols and inscriptions)



Location of prisoner's capture with indication of his affiliation, time and date of capture [2nd Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment, 19th Infantry Division]



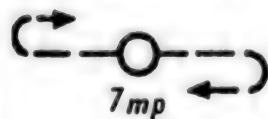
Place killed person's documents taken with indication of his affiliation, time and date documents taken [3rd Battalion, 36th Tank Regiment, 12th Tank Division]



Foot patrols (2-3 servicemen)



Listening post with indication of affiliation [4th Motorized Rifle Company]




Foot patrols (dashed line indicates patrol route) [7th Tank Company]




Security post




Area (zone) of fire and direction of its spread. Sector of smoke in black


 0x3
 10.00-10.20 2.01

Line of maskirovka with aerosols (smokes) with indication of subunit performing smoke generation, time and date (CW platoon)


 06-напалм
 07.00 06.05

Use of incendiary weapons with indication of means of employment, type of incendiary agent, time and date of employment (Aircraft--napalm)


 40-B
 18.10.03.12

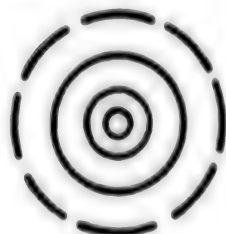
Nuclear strike with indication of burst yield (40 KT), kind of burst (V--air; N--surface, ground or water; P--underground or underwater), time and date of burst. Inner circle radius--continuous destruction; outer circle radius--effect on personnel in open




Nuclear safety line (projections in direction of nuclear burst)


 20-H
 09.00 02.04


Radioactive contamination zones based on radiological reconnaissance (A--moderate; B--heavy; V--dangerous; G--extremely dangerous) with indication of yield, kind, time and date of burst (surface)




Area of destruction from enemy nuclear burst with indication of boundaries: continuous destruction (inner circle), continuous tree blowdowns in forests and rubble in inhabited areas (middle circle), light destruction (outer circle), and if necessary, zones of neutron effect on personnel in open (dashed line)


 15 рад
 12.00 7.08

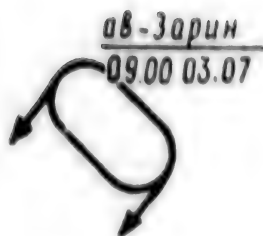
Point of radiation level measurement with indication of radiation level, time and date of measurement (15 rad)


 2-10
 03.00 05.08

Enemy nuclear mine with indication of device yield (2 KT), depth of emplacement (10 m) or kind of burst, time and date of discovery (or of burst)


 φ-VX
 05.40 09.08

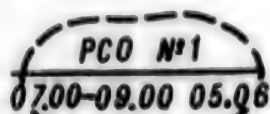
Field of enemy chemical landmines with indication of time and date of discovery. Field of exploded landmines is colored yellow



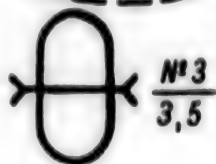
Terrain sector (area) contaminated with chemical agents by enemy, with indication of means of employment (av.--air; R--missiles; A--artillery; F--landmines), type of chemical agent, time and date of employment (discovery), and direction of spread of contaminated air (cloud) [Air-delivered sarin]



Terrain sector (area) contaminated by enemy with biological (bacterial) agents, with indication of disease pathogen, number of persons affected, time and date of employment (detection) [plague]



Decontamination area with indication of its number, time and date of functioning



Chemically decontaminated passage with indication of its number and width (3.5 m)



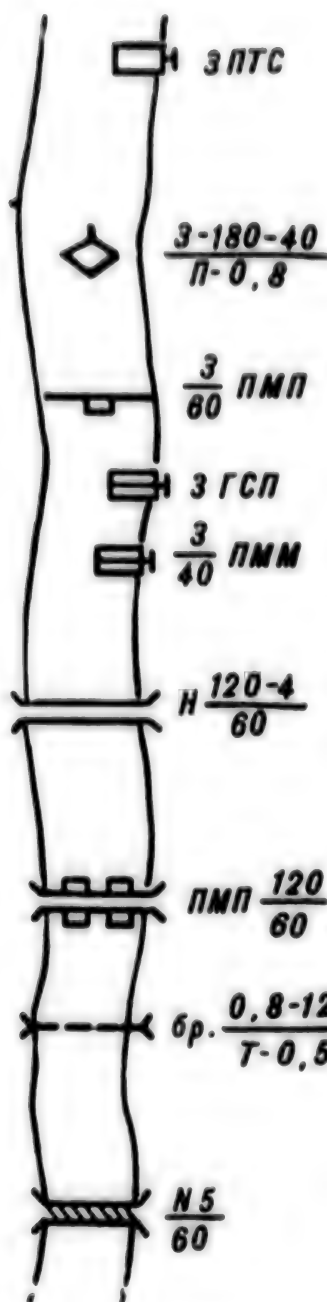
Minelaying line



Barbed-wire entanglement (number of slashes indicates number of rows)



Sector of hedgehog obstacles indicating number of rows (2) and extent (400 m)



Assault crossing site with indication of number (3) and type of river-crossing equipment (PTS--medium amphibious carrier)

Fully-submerged tank crossing with indication of depth (3 m), width of water obstacle (180 m), width of route (40 m), nature of bottom (P--sandy, T--solid; K--rocky) and current velocity (0.8 m/sec)

Ferry crossing with indication of number of ferries (3), load-carrying capacity (60 tons) and type of train (PMP--bridging equipment) or crossing equipment (GSP--tracked, self-propelled ferry; PMM--amphibious river crossing equipment)

Fixed-support bridge with indication of its kind (N--low-level, V--high-level, P--submerged, D--wooden, K--masonry, M--metal, Zhs--reinforced concrete), length (120 m), width (4 m) and load-carrying capacity (60 tons)

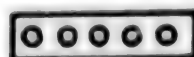
Floating bridge with indication of type of train (PMP--bridging equipment), length of bridge (120 m) and load-carrying capacity (60 tons)

Ford with indication of its depth (0.8 m), length (120 m), nature of bottom (T--solid, P--sandy, V--viscous) and current velocity (0.5 m/sec)

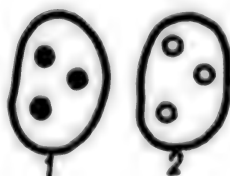
Ice crossing with indication of its number and load-carrying capacity (60 tons)



Antitank minefield (dimensions to map scale)



Antipersonnel minefield (dimensions to map scale)



Minefields laid by remote minelaying equipment: 1--anti-tank; 2--antipersonnel



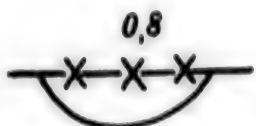
Landmines: 1--contact; 2--radio-controlled; 3--wire-controlled



Passage in obstacle with indication of its number and width (10 m)



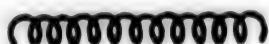
Bridge (object) demolished by enemy. Demolished (destroyed) enemy object (target) crossed out with red lines



Demolished (unserviceable) section of road with indication of its length (0.8 km) and detour



Escarp (counterscarp) with indication of length (0.5 km)



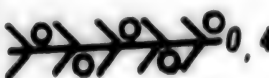
Low-visibility entanglement (barbed-wire concertina, low-stake net, loose wire spirals). The symbol \surd is used to denote electrified obstacles



Antitank ditch with indication of length (0.7 km)



Post obstacles with indication of their kind (M--metal, ZhB--reinforced concrete), number of rows (2) and length (150 m)



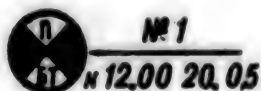
Mined abatis with indication of length (0.4 km)



Water supply point (S--borehole, R--spring, K--well (with indication of capacity (8 m³/hr))









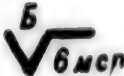

Movement route with indication of its number (1) and distance (100 km) from start point



Disabled vehicle collecting point with indication of affiliation (D--division, P--regimental), number and time of deployment [BT--armored equipment; k--by]



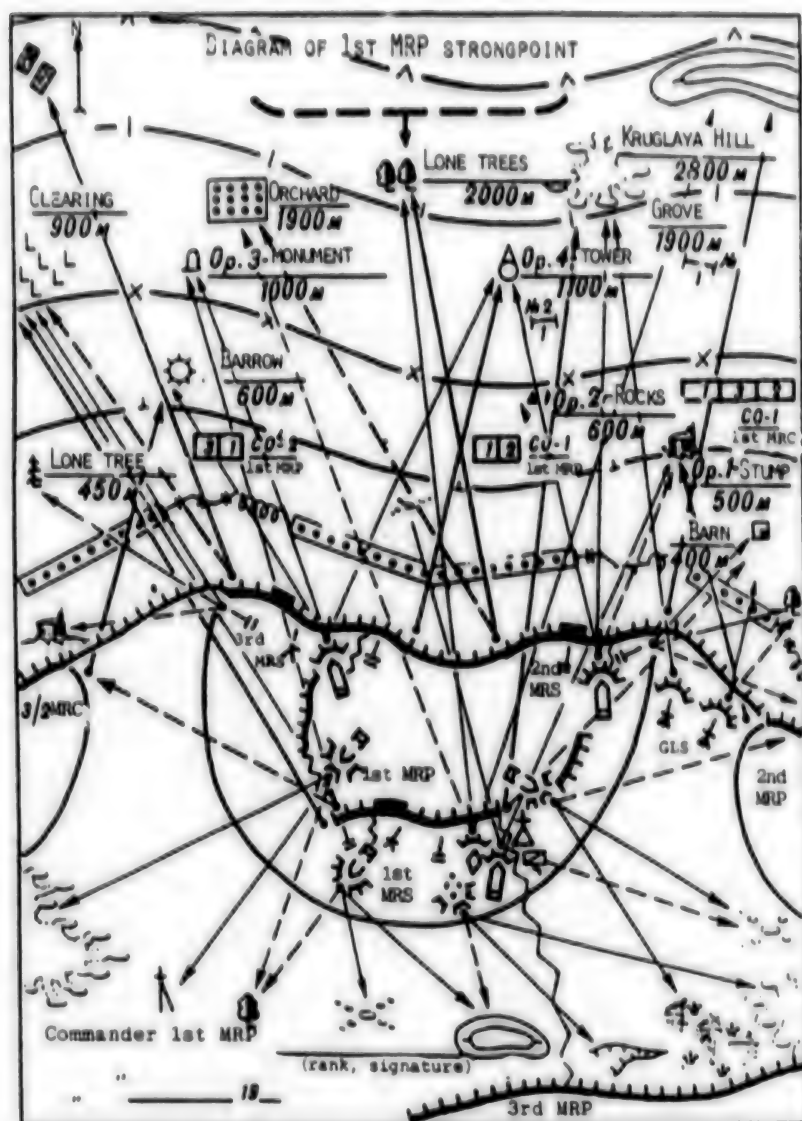
Repair and recovery team in APC (armored recovery vehicle, IFV or motor vehicle with appropriate symbol) with indication of affiliation (P--regimental; B--battalion)

 10 мср	Regimental depot with indication of its affiliation and kind (G--fuel, P--food, VTI--technical materiel, ABTI--armored equipment, A--artillery) [10th Motorized Rifle Regiment]
 9 мср	Regimental aid station with indication of affiliation [9th Motorized Rifle Regiment]
 1 тб	Battalion aid station with indication of affiliation [1st Tank Battalion]
 7 мср	Company aid station with indication of affiliation [7th Motorized Rifle Company]
	Rifleman-medic
 3 мсб	Battalion refueling point with indication of affiliation (P--ration distribution point, B--ammunition supply point) [3rd Motorized Rifle Battalion]
 6 мср	Company ammunition supply point with indication of affiliation [6th Motorized Rifle Company]
	Servicing point along movement route (G--refueling, P--ration, T--technical assistance, O--rest and warming, and with red cross, medical)

FOOTNOTES

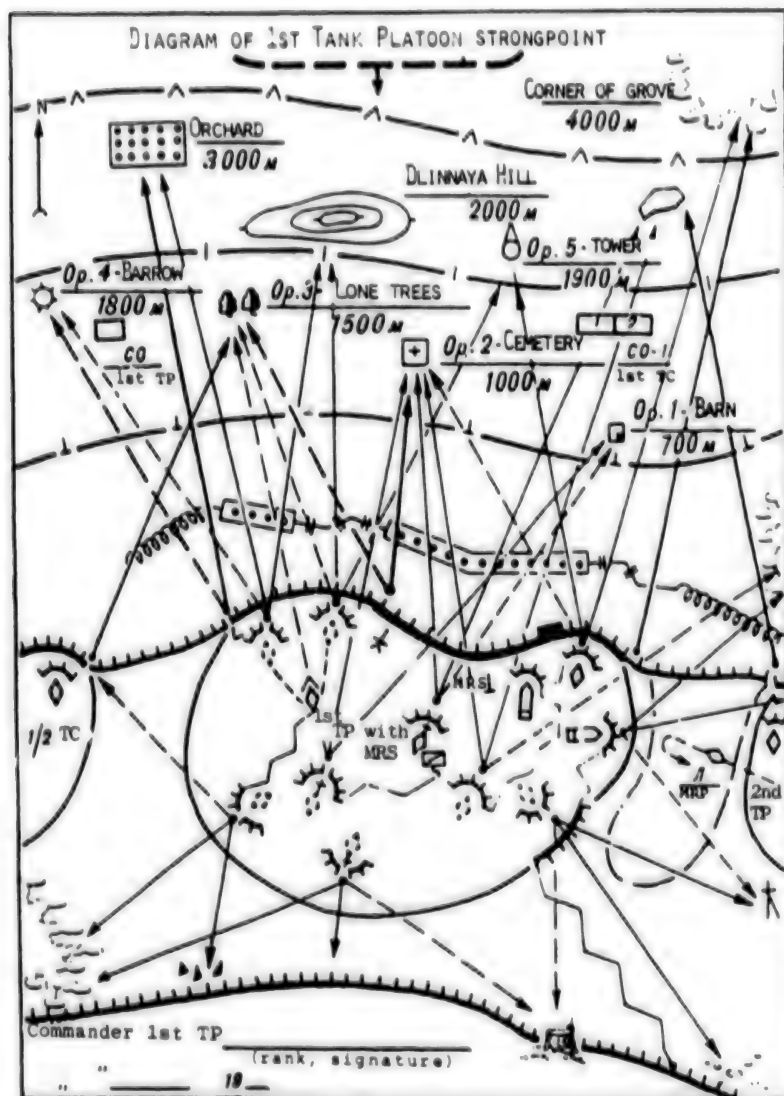
1. Color of tactical symbols according to combat arm. If necessary, additional explanatory inscriptions (time, makeup, affiliation and so on) may be inscribed next to or within the symbols.
2. Numbers within symbols are in accordance with type of set (receiver).

Annex 2 - DIAGRAM OF MOTORIZED RIFLE PLATOON STRONGPOINT (Variant)



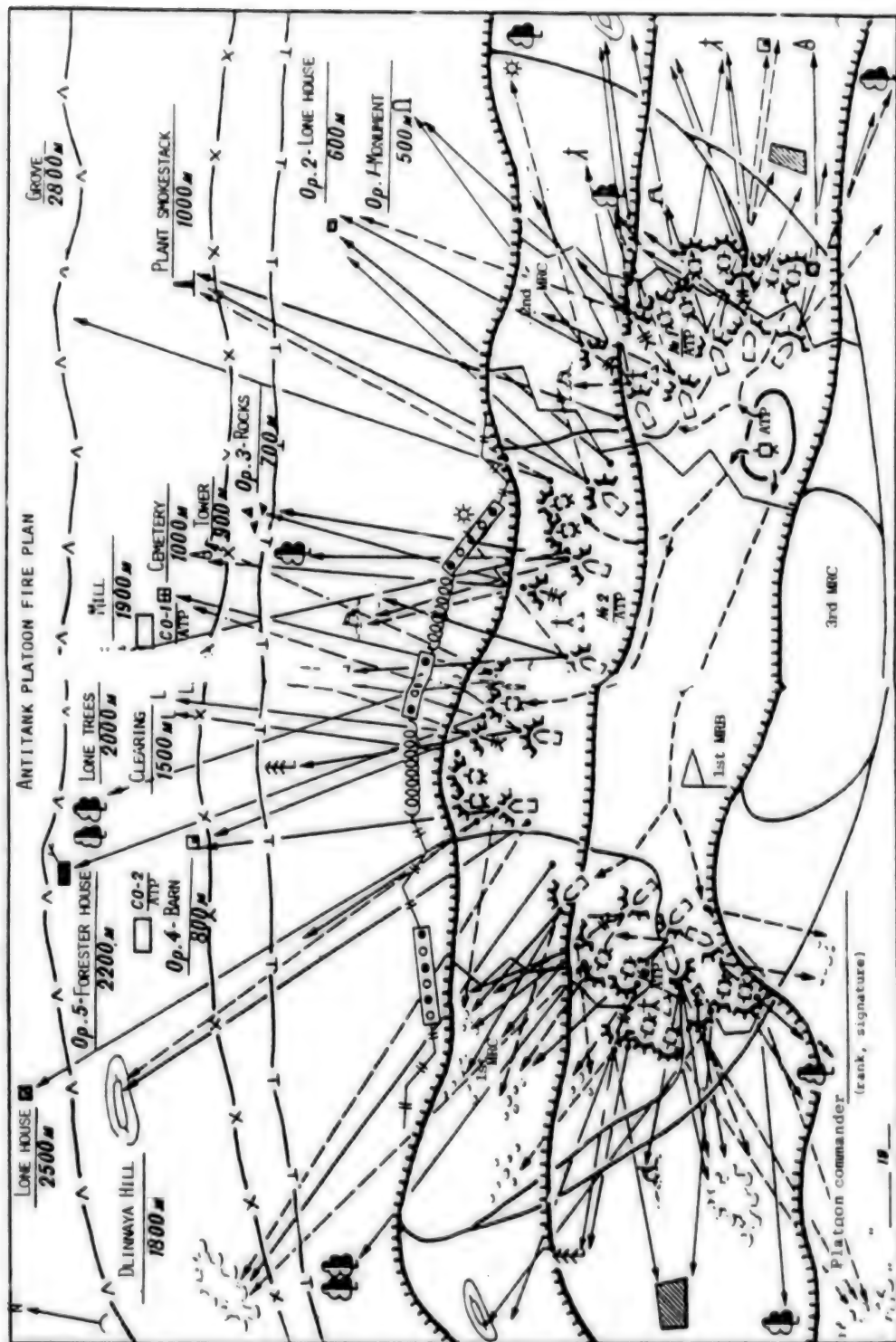
Key: MRC - Motorized rifle company
 MRP - Motorized rifle platoon
 MRS - Motorized rifle squad
 GLS - Grenade launcher squad
 Op - Reference point
 CO - Fire concentration

Annex 3 - DIAGRAM OF TANK PLATOON STRONGPOINT (Variant)



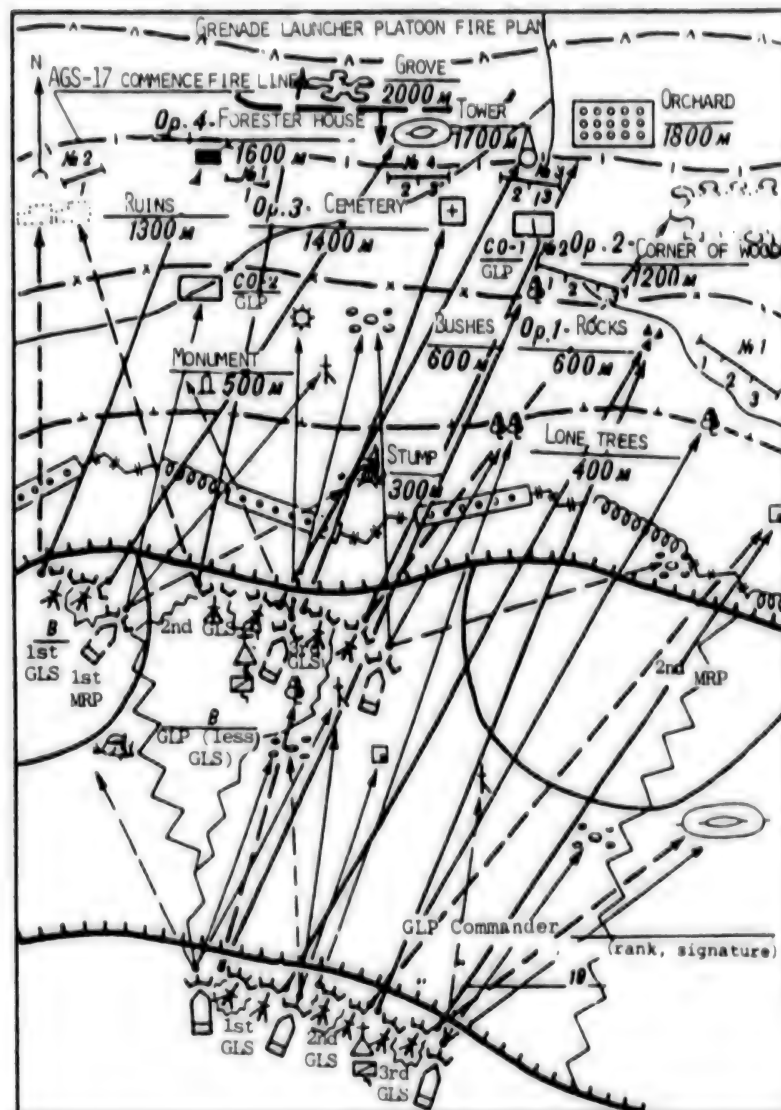
Key: TC - Tank company
 TP - Tank platoon
 MRP - Motorized rifle platoon
 MRS - Motorized rifle squad
 Op - Reference point
 CO - Fire concentration

Annex 4 - ANTITANK PLATOON FIRE PLAN (Variant)



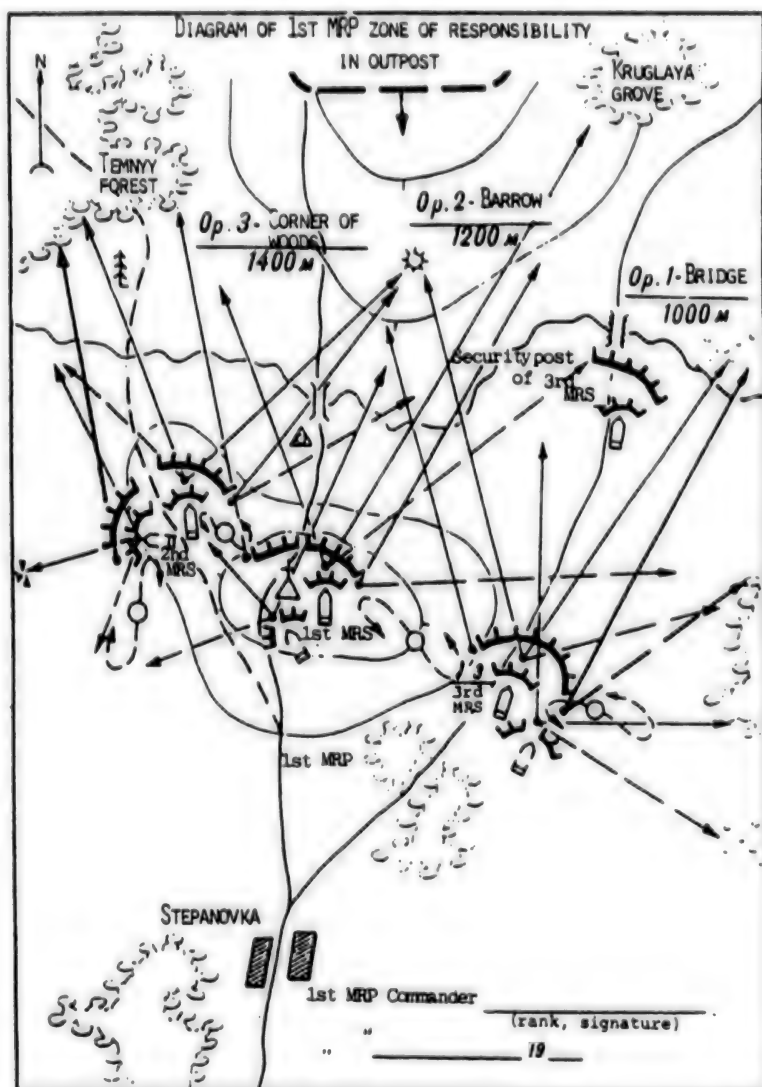
Key: ATP - Antitank platoon MRC - Motorized rifle company SO - Fire concentration
MRC - Motorized rifle battalion Op - Reference point

Annex 5 - GRENADE LAUNCHER PLATOON FIRE PLAN (Variant)



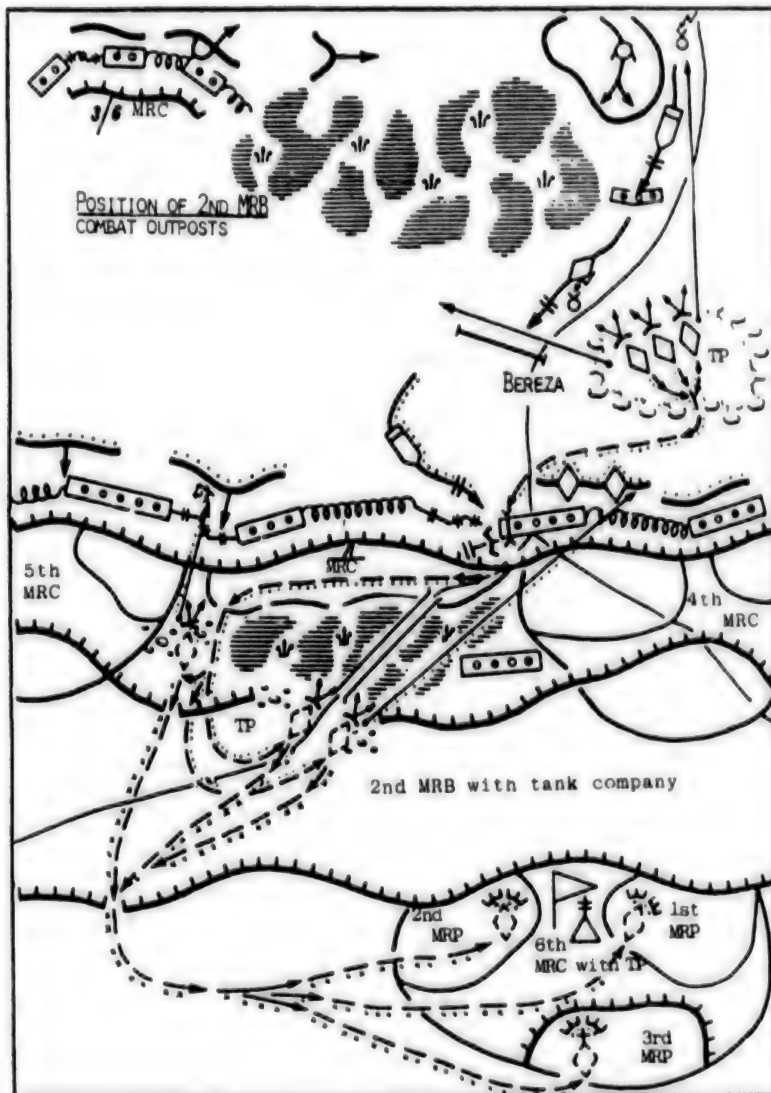
Key: GLP - Grenade launcher platoon
 GLS - Grenade launcher squad
 MRP - Motorized rifle platoon
 Op - Reference point
 CO - Fire concentration

Annex 6 - MOTORIZED RIFLE PLATOON IN SECURITY AT THE HALT (Variant)



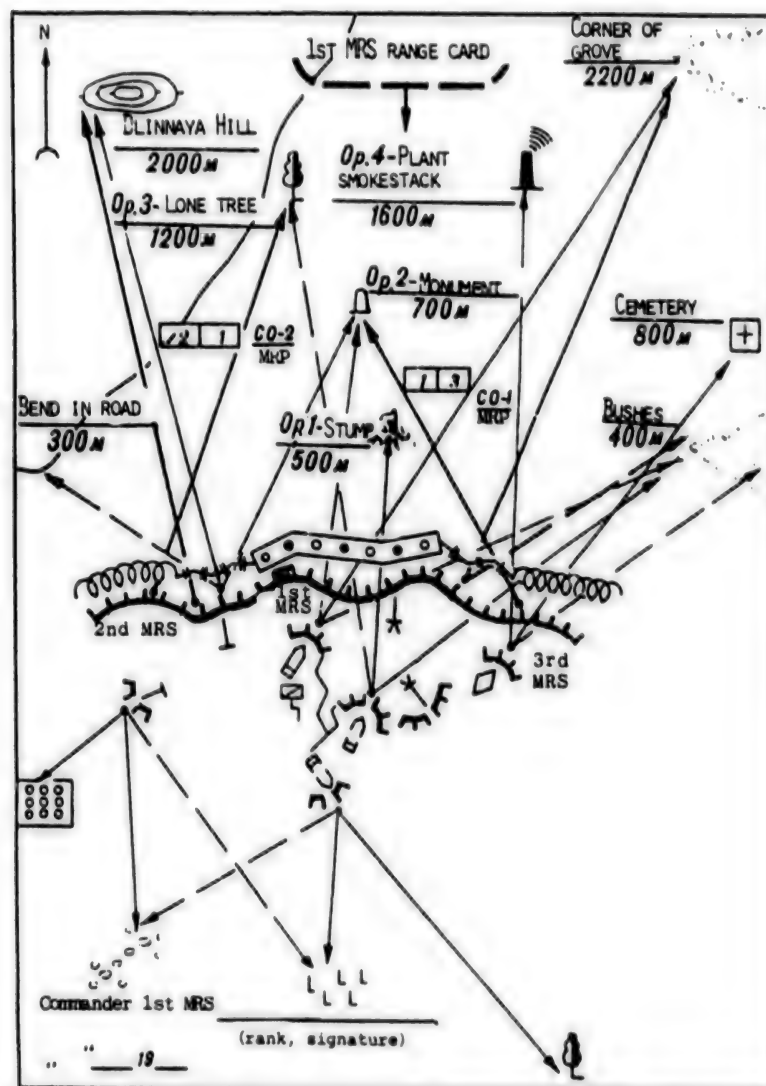
Key: MRP - Motorized rifle platoon
MRS - Motorized rifle squad
Op - Reference point

Annex 7 - OPERATIONS OF TANK PLATOON IN FIRE AMBUSH (Variant)



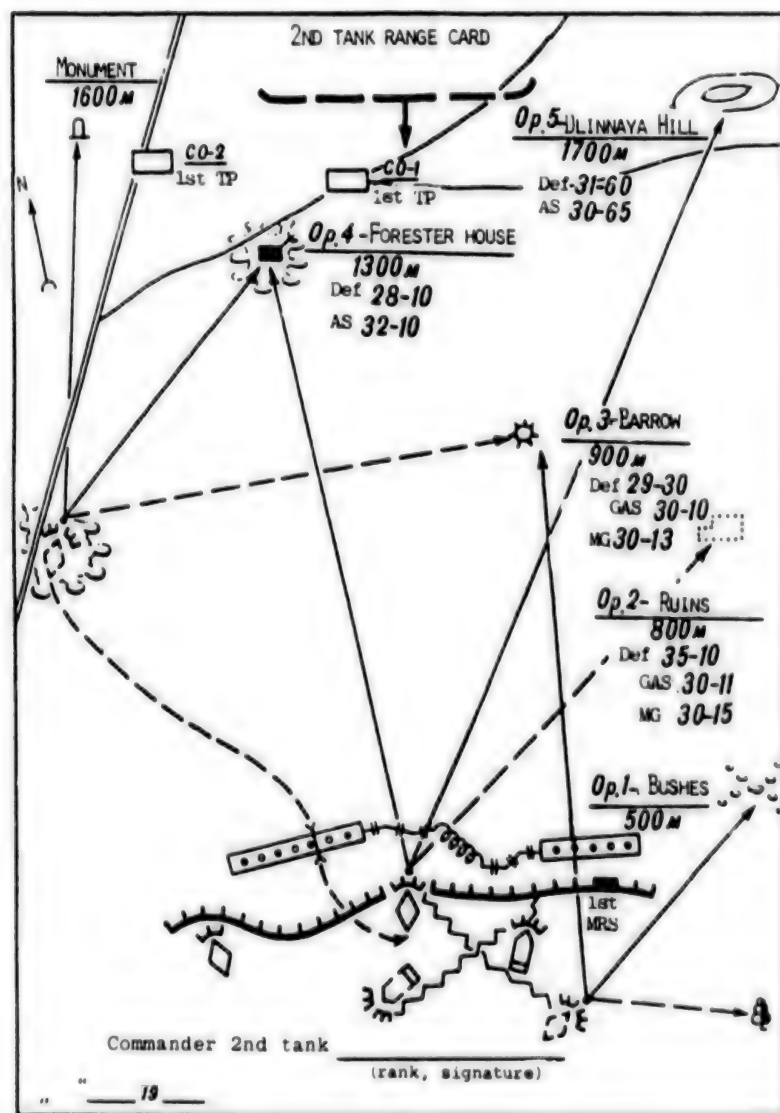
Key: MRB - Motorized rifle battalion
MRC - Motorized rifle company
MRP - Motorized rifle platoon
TP - Tank platoon

Annex 8 - MOTORIZED RIFLE SQUAD RANGE CARD (Variant)



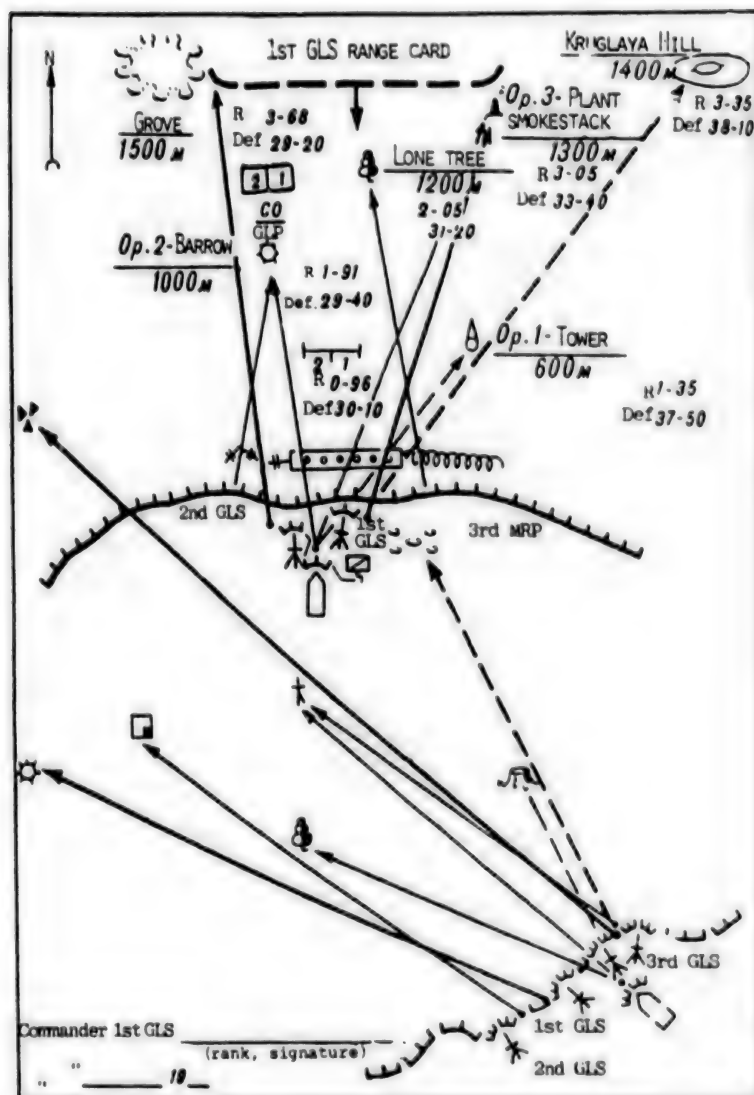
Key: MRS - Motorized rifle squad
 Op - Reference point
 CO - Fire concentration

Annex 9 - TANK RANGE CARD (Variant)

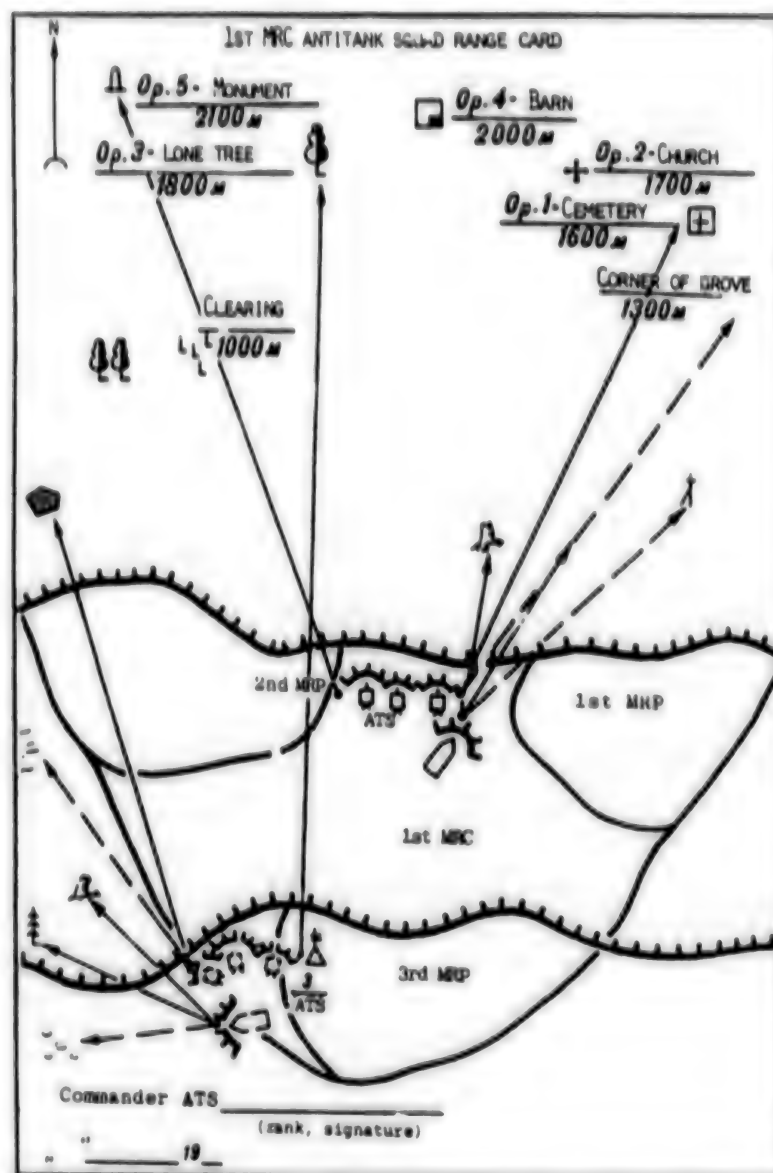


Key: TP - Tank platoon
MRS - Motorized rifle squad
Op - Reference point
Def - Deflection
AS - Angle of site
GAS - Gun angle of site
MG - Machinegun

Annex 10 - GRENADE LAUNCHER SQUAD RANGE CARD (Variant)



Annex 11 - MOTORIZED RIFLE COMPANY ANTITANK SQUAD RANGE CARD (Variant)



Key: MRC - Motorized rifle company
MRP - Motorized rifle platoon
ATS - Antitank squad
Op - Reference point

Annex 13¹ - PLATOON DEPLOYMENT INTO APPROACH MARCH AND COMBAT FORMATIONS (SQUAD INTO COMBAT FORMATION) AND CHANGES OF FORMATION

1. The approach march formation of a motorized rifle, grenade launcher, and antitank platoon operating in dismounted formation without IFV's (APC's) is organized in a line of squads (Fig. 1). Means of reinforcement attached to the motorized rifle platoon proceed after the base squad or in the place indicated by the platoon commander.

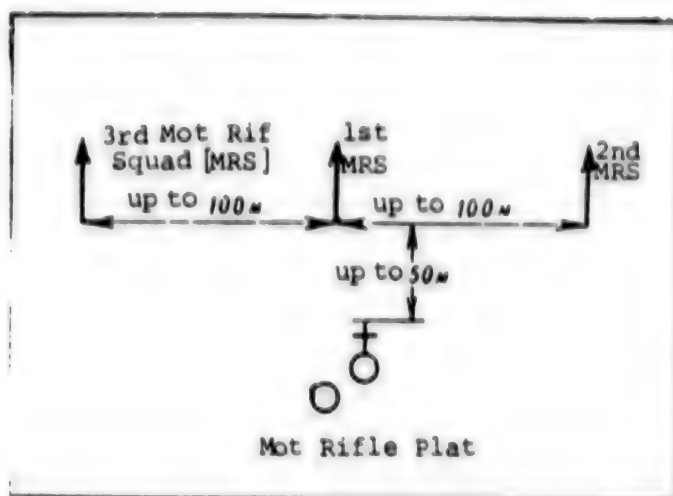


Fig. 1. Approach march formation of a motorized rifle platoon advancing in dismounted formation (variant)

A platoon operating in dismounted formation without IFV's (APC's) deploys from march into approach march formation at the command (signal) "Platoon, in the direction of such-and-such an object (toward such-and-such a line), into a line of squads--MARCH." The 1st Squad moves forward in the indicated direction. Regardless of the order in which they are proceeding in the platoon column, the other squads move forward at their commanders' commands, 2nd to the right, 3rd to the left and, dressing on 1st Squad, continue movement with an interval of up to 100 m between squads.

Depending on the situation and the platoon commander's decision, places of squads in the platoon approach march formation may change. In this case the platoon commander specifies the squads' places in the approach march formation by the command "Platoon, in the direction of such-and-such an object (toward such-and-such a line), base is such-and-such a squad, such-and-such a squad to the right, such-and-such a squad to the left--MARCH." Squads move forward to their places at their commanders' commands and continue movement while dressing on the base squad.

With the beginning of deployment into approach march formation, squad commanders set up a lookout for the platoon commander's signals.

¹There was no Annex 12 [Translator note].

2. A platoon deploys from a column into an extended line at the command (signal) "Platoon, in the direction of such-and-such an object (toward such-and-such a line)--FORM EXTENDED LINE" or "Platoon, follow me--FORM EXTENDED LINE." The platoon commander's vehicle continues moving in the indicated direction, the second vehicle moves forward to the right, the third one to the left and, dressing on the platoon commander's vehicle, they continue movement with an interval of up to 100 m between vehicles (Fig. 2). With a greater number of fighting vehicles in the platoon, they advance to the places indicated by the platoon commander.

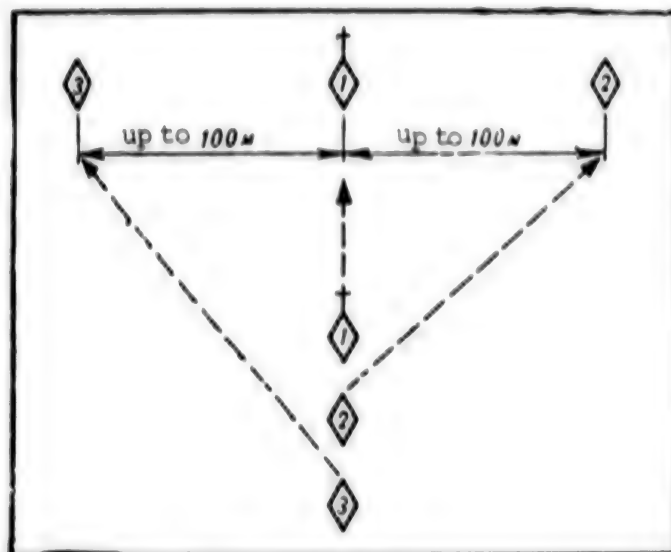


Fig. 2. Tank platoon deployment into extended line (variant)

3. A platoon operating in dismounted formation without IFV's (APC's) deploys into an extended line from approach march formation or from a column, bypassing the approach march formation, at the command "Platoon, in the direction of such-and-such an object (toward such-and-such a line), base is such-and-such a platoon--FORM EXTENDED LINE" or "Platoon, follow me, FORM EXTENDED LINE."

In deploying into combat formation from an approach march formation each squad deploys into an extended line at its commander's command and, dressing on the base squad, continues moving in the indicated direction at maximum speed (at a speed marching step or double time) ensuring effective conduct of fire from its weapons.

In deploying into combat formation from a column, bypassing the approach march formation, squads move forward to their places in double time (base squad at quick time) in the established sequence and simultaneously deploy into an extended line, open fire from their weapons and continue swift, nonstop forward movement.

A squad operating in dismounted formation deploys into an extended line at the command (signal) "Squad, in the direction of such-and-such an object (toward such-and-such a line), base is such-and-such--FORM EXTENDED LINE" or "Squad, follow me--FORM EXTENDED LINE." The squad deploys into an extended line (line of teams) to the right and left of the squad commander or base and continues moving in the indicated direction in accordance with the assigned mission (Fig. 3).

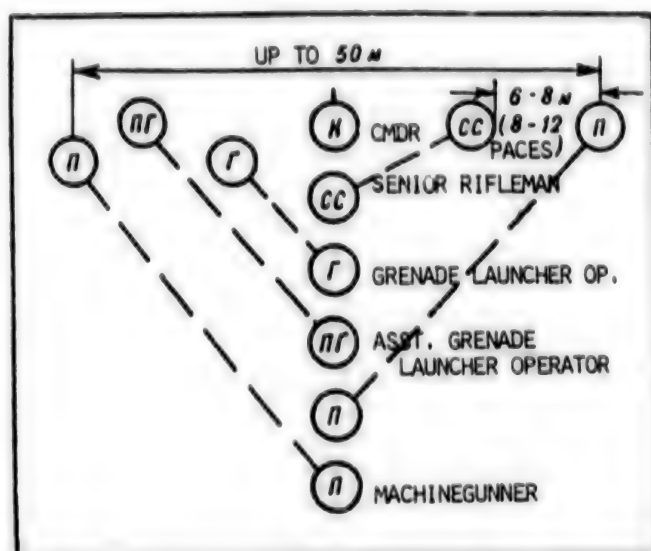


Fig. 3. Squad deployment from column into extended line (variant)

To repel the enemy by fire from in place, the command is given "Platoon (squad)--HALT," at which the platoon (squad) drops to a prone position, adapting to the terrain, and makes ready to conduct fire. To renew movement the command is given "Platoon (squad)--FORWARD" and "ON THE DOUBLE" is added if necessary.

4. The direction of frontage of the platoon extended line is changed at the command (signal) "Platoon, to the right (left, about face), in the direction of such-and-such an object (toward such-and-such a line)--MARCH." With a change in movement direction to right or left, the platoon commander's vehicle changes direction of movement toward the indicated object, the left-flank (right-flank) vehicle at increased speed and the right-flank (left-flank) vehicle at reduced speed move forward to the new direction, maintaining intervals, and continue moving in the extended line.

The direction of movement of a platoon operating in dismounted formation, in approach march or combat formation, and of a squad in combat formation is changed at the command "Platoon (squad), to the right (left, about face), in the direction of such-and-such an object (toward such-and-such a line), base is such-and-such a squad (base is such-and-such)--MARCH." The base squad (base) changes direction toward the indicated object and the other squads

(soldiers) move forward to the new direction and continue movement, dressing on the base squad (base).

When the platoon executes to the rear, march in approach march formation, at their commanders' commands "Squad, follow me--MARCH" or "Squad, to the rear--MARCH," the squads follow their commanders or simultaneously execute to the rear, march and continue moving in the new direction. When a platoon does to the rear, march in combat formation, all vehicles in the extended line (and when operating in dismounted formation the squads in the extended line) simultaneously execute to the rear, march and continue moving in the new direction.

If it is necessary to change the movement direction of a platoon in combat or approach march formation and of a squad in a combat formation, it is done at the command (signal) "Attention, follow me." In this case the platoon (squad) commander indicates the new direction of platoon movement by movement of his vehicle, or by the prescribed signal during actions in dismounted formation.

5. A platoon changes formation from an extended line into a column at the command (signal) "Platoon, in the direction of such-and-such an object (follow me), in a column--MARCH." The platoon commander's vehicle continues movement and the other vehicles move forward to the direction of movement of the platoon commander's vehicle in the order of numbers, take their places in the column and continue movement, observing prescribed distances.

A platoon changes formation from an extended line into a line of squads at the command (signal) "Platoon, in the direction of such-and-such an object, into a line of squads--MARCH." Each squad changes formation into single file and, observing intervals, continues moving in the indicated direction.

A platoon changes formation from a line of squads or from an extended line into a column at the command "Platoon, in the direction of such-and-such an object, single file (column of threes), base is 1st Squad--MARCH" or "Platoon, follow me, single file (column of threes)--MARCH." Squads take their places in the platoon column on the move in order of their numbers and continue moving in the indicated direction or simultaneously change formation into single file and take their places in the platoon column.

A squad changes formation from an extended line into a column at the command (signal) "Squad, follow me, single file--MARCH." The squad commander continues moving and the soldiers close up on the move and take their places in the column.

6. To repel a surprise enemy attack against a motorized rifle platoon column operating in IFV's (APC's) or a tank platoon column, the command is given "Enemy from the front (from the rear, right, left), platoon--FORM EXTENDED LINE."

At this command the platoon deploys in the direction of the enemy in the following order:

- With an attack from the front, the platoon commander's vehicle remains in place, the second vehicle moves forward to the right and the third vehicle to the left;

- With an attack from the rear the last vehicle turns in place, the second vehicle moves up to its right and the platoon commander's vehicle to its left;

- With an attack from the right or left the platoon turns in the appropriate direction: the second vehicle in place, flank vehicles respectively one to the right and the other to the left of the second vehicle.

Motorized rifle platoon personnel may dismount and deploy into an extended line on command depending on the situation.

Annex 14 - MOVEMENT METHODS AND TECHNIQUES OF MOTORIZED RIFLE SUBUNIT PERSONNEL IN COMBAT DURING DISMOUNTED OPERATIONS

1. Movement on the battlefield during dismounted operations can be done at a speed marching step or in double time (fully upright or bent down), by bounds and by crawling.

An assault is carried out at a speed marching step or in double time.

Bounds and crawling are used for covertly closing with the enemy.

Before beginning movement personnel place weapons on safety at the command "Safety--ON" or independently.

2. A bound is accomplished in the following sequence. At the preparatory command the person making the bound plans the movement route and sheltered places for breather halts, and at the command of execution he quickly leaps up and makes a swift bound. The length of a bound between breather halts depends on terrain and enemy fire and should average 20-40 paces. At the place of the breather halt the person making the bound drops to the ground from the run and crawls off somewhat to one side; having reached the indicated place, he additionally makes ready to conduct fire. The position of the weapon during a bound is up to the person making the bound.

A platoon may make bounds one person at a time, by groups and by squads, and the squad may do so one at a time, by groups or by all personnel at once.

The bounds of a platoon (squad) are executed at the commands: "Platoon (squad), in the direction of such-and-such an object (toward such-and-such a line), at a bound, from the right (from the left, from the right and left) one at a time--FORWARD"; "Platoon (squad), in the direction of such-and-such an object (toward such-and-such a line), at a bound by groups: first group privates so-and-so, second group privates so-and-so. First group--FORWARD."

For a platoon bound by squads, the command is given: "Platoon, in the direction of such-and-such an object (toward such-and-such a line), at a bound, from the right (left) by squads--FORWARD."

With a bound one at a time, at the command of execution "Forward" the right-flank (left-flank or simultaneously left-flank and right-flank) person leaps up and, after swiftly running 20-40 paces, takes a breather. Simultaneously with the halt of the first one, the second one begins a bound; having advanced on line with the first bounder, he takes a breather. With the halt of the second person, the first makes a bound by the very same method until reaching the indicated line. Other squad soldiers advance successively by the very same method.

With a bound by groups, several soldiers bound simultaneously by the very same method as one at a time.

When a platoon bounds by squads, each squad begins moving at its squad commander's command "Squad, in the direction of such-and-such an object (toward such-and-such a line), at a bound, follow me--FORWARD." Squad personnel leap up simultaneously and after running 20-40 paces take a breather. The command "Squad--FORWARD" is given to renew movement.

Squads, groups or individual soldiers who have remained in place as well as those who have advanced to the indicated line (or halt) after a bound, support the bounders by their fire.

IFV's (APC's) use their fire to support the advance of their subunit personnel and, taking advantage of terrain irregularities, move by bounds from line to line (from cover to cover).

3. The crawl is accomplished as a leopard crawl, a monkey crawl, and side crawl as follows.

At the preparatory command the crawler must plan the movement route and sheltered places for breather stops, and at the command of execution crawl by one of the indicated methods. For crawling by a platoon and squad the very same commands are given as when moving by bounds, for example: "Platoon, in the direction of such-and-such an object (toward such-and-such a line), at a crawl from the right (left), by squads--FORWARD" or "Squad, in the direction of such-and-such an object (toward such-and-such a line), at a crawl from the right (left, from the right and left) one by one--FORWARD."

For a leopard crawl (Fig. 1), lie down closely to the ground, take the weapon by the sling at the upper sling swivel with the right hand and place it on the right forearm. Draw up the left (right) leg and simultaneously stretch the left (right) arm out as far as possible; shoving off with the bent leg, move the body forward, draw up the other leg, extend the other arm and continue moving in the very same sequence. Do not raise the head high when crawling.



Fig. 1. Leopard crawl

For the monkey crawl (Fig. 2) get on your knees and support yourself on forearms or hands. Draw the bent right (left) leg under the chest and simultaneously extend the left (right) arm forward. Move the body forward until the right (left) leg is completely straight, simultaneously drawing up the other bent leg beneath yourself and, extending the other arm, continue moving in the very same sequence. Hold the weapon as follows: the very same as in the leopard crawl when supported on the forearms; in the right hand when supported on the hands.



Fig. 2. Monkey crawl

For the side crawl (Fig. 3), lie down on your left side; drawing the left leg forward, bent at the knee, rest on the left forearm and rest the heel of the right foot on the ground as close as possible to yourself; straightening the right leg, move the body forward without changing the position of the left leg, after which continue moving in the very same sequence. Hold the weapon in the right hand, placing it on the left thigh.

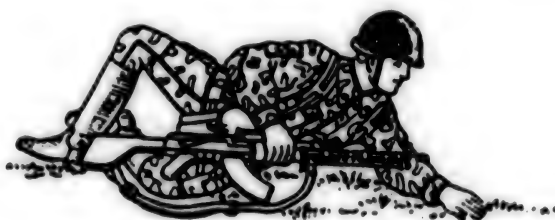


Fig. 3. Side crawl

4. For simultaneous movement of the entire platoon (squad) line the command is given "Platoon (squad), in the direction of such-and-such an object--FORWARD," and "DOUBLE TIME" is added if necessary, or "Platoon (squad), in the direction of such-and-such an object (toward such-and-such a line)--FORWARD," and for a squad in addition, "Squad, follow me--FORWARD."

For halting the platoon (squad) the command is given "Platoon (squad)--HALT," and for renewing movement "Platoon (squad)--FORWARD."

5. Backward movement of the platoon (squad) line is done by the very same methods as forward movement, at the command "Platoon (squad), withdraw to such-and-such an object (toward such-and-such a line), from the right (from the left or from the right and left), one at a time (by groups, by squads)--BACKWARD."

Annex 15 - PROCEDURE FOR TRANSMITTING SIGNALS AND COMMANDS AND ASSIGNING MISSIONS BY RADIO

1. Signals and commands are transmitted and missions are assigned by radio as follows:

- Callsign of called radio twice (once with good signal quality);
- The words "This is" and the callsign of your radio once;
- The signal (command) twice (the mission, and with good signal quality, also the command once);
- The words "This is" and the callsign of your radio once;
- The word "Over" once.

Signals and commands are transmitted without a preliminary call-up of the subscriber and without obtaining consent to receive.

2. Signals and general commands as a rule are transmitted for all correspondents of a radio net using a group callsign.

Link or individual callsigns are used in other cases. Operating with abbreviated callsigns or no callsigns is permitted with good signal quality.

With a group transmission the command is repeated twice. Prior to this the operator of the net control station must be sure that net radios are not interworking.

3. In response to a received signal (command), a read-back (receipt) is immediately given by precisely repeating each signal (command) or confirming receipt of the command by transmitting the word "Understood." Transmission of a signal (command) to subordinates operating in the radio net of the senior commander also is a receipt for the received signal (command).

The read-back (receipt) for the received signal (command) being transmitted to multiple subscribers is given at the request of the net control.

4. Example of group transmission of the signal "Kaskad-389": "Alfa-45, Alfa-45, this is Sokol-15, Kaskad-389, Kaskad-389, this is Sokol-15, over."

Example of transmission of a command to one subscriber and his issuance of a receipt for its reception: "Yastrebo-10, this is Sokol-15, increase rate of movement, this is Sokol-15, over." "Sokol-15, this is Yastrebo-10, understood, increase rate of movement, this is Yastrebo-10, over," or "Sokol-15, this is Yastrebo-10, understood, this is Yastrebo-10, over," or "Understood, this is Yastrebo-10, over."

Example of work between two subscribers with abbreviated callsigns: "10th, this is 15th, reduce intervals, this is 15th, over." "15th, this is 10th, understood, this is 10th, over," or "Understood, this is 10th, over."

Example of work between two subscribers without callsigns: "Request permission to perform the mission, over." "Permission granted, over."

5. **Example of assignment of mission to one subscriber and issuance of receipt from him for its reception:** "Yastreb-10, this is Sokol-15, over." "This is Yastreb-10, over." "10th, this is 15th, assault from line ... Destroy enemy in ..., take ..., continue advancing in direction of ..., artillery is suppressing ..., 'Voron-20' is advancing in the direction of ..., readiness ..., this is 15th, over." "Understood, this is 10th, over." (Local points, lines, directions and areas are indicated according to reference points, an encoded map or based on codenames of local objects; neighbors are indicated by their callsigns; time is given according to the brevity code chart.)

Annex 16 - PROCEDURE FOR DRAWING UP AND FILLING OUT COMBAT DOCUMENTS

1. Combat documents can be textual, graphic or tabular. They are prepared manually or with the help of technical equipment and are formalized on paper, tracing paper, topographic (special) maps (plans, diagrams), microslides, microfilm, photographs and photograms, and also are recorded on intermediate media (punch cards, perforated tape, magnetic disks, magnetic tape and so on).

2. Ordinarily graphic combat documents are drawn up in the battalion (company) on topographic maps, on paper or on tracing paper. Combat orders and instructions received and issued as a rule are recorded in workbooks or on the back of topographic maps.

3. The following rules must be followed in drawing up and filling out combat documents:

- Every combat document must have an official heading and signature with an indication of the position, rank and last name of the person who signed the document; in addition to the name of the document, the heading of a written combat document indicates the document serial number, location of the command and control facility, time and date it was compiled (signed), and scale and year of publication of the map based on which the document was drawn up;

- Inhabited areas and local objects, lines, and concentration areas (disposition areas) or actions of friendly subunits are indicated beginning from the right flank, and those of the enemy from his left flank; lines are indicated by two points, and areas (strongpoints) by three points; names of inhabited areas, rivers and other local features are given in the nominative;

- Boundaries are shown by at least three points, one of which must be on the FEBA: in the defense and the offensive from the rear toward the enemy, in a withdrawal from the enemy in the direction of the withdrawal. Lines are indicated first from the right, then from the left: in the defense to maximum range of friendly weapons, in the offensive to the depth of the combat mission; boundaries to the rear are indicated to the depth of the combat formation;

- Direction of advance is indicated by several points to the full depth of the combat mission;

- A movement route is indicated by names of local features or inhabited areas: first at the line of departure (start point), then the most important ones through which the route passes, and the last in the concentration area or on the final coordination line;

- Situation data are plotted on the map by established conventional symbols, with thin lines without obstructing the topographic base of the map and inscriptions on it; missions and positions of subunits as well as arms and

equipment as a rule are plotted using general notation symbols; in the absence of necessary symbols it is allowed to use supplementary symbols with an explanation on the map (diagram);

- The position of friendly troops, their missions and operations are denoted in red, and those of missile troops, artillery, air defense troops and special troops in black;
- The situation and operations of enemy troops are denoted in blue;
- The numbering and designation of units (subunits) and explanatory inscriptions of friendly forces are plotted in black, and those of the enemy in blue;
- Only small letters are used for abbreviations of table of organization subunit and unit formations;
- With graphic documents completed in one color, all conventional symbols and inscriptions are plotted in black, and symbols of conventional notations of the enemy with a double line;
- Conventional symbols of troops, arms and equipment are plotted on the map (diagram) in accordance with their actual position on the terrain and are disposed in the direction of operations or of fire; if necessary, the quantity and type of arms and equipment are indicated within or next to the conventional symbols;
- The very same conventional symbols used to denote friendly troops are used for enemy troops, with necessary inscriptions;
- Sources of obtaining information on the enemy are denoted in black, and designations of sources are written using initial letters such as: observation--N, prisoner statements--P, enemy documents--DP, tactical reconnaissance--VR, air reconnaissance--VzR, artillery reconnaissance--AR, engineer reconnaissance--IR, chemical reconnaissance--KhR; the time and date of obtaining information on the enemy are written beneath or on the same line as the source notation; information requiring a check is noted by a question mark;
- Secondary data as well as data impossible to depict by conventional symbols are written in the margins of the map, in an explanatory note (legend) or in a workbook;
- The disposition and operations of troops are plotted with conventional symbols as a continuous line; presumed or planned operations, roads, airfields and other structures being built are noted by a broken (dotted) line; alternate troop disposition areas and alternate positions are denoted by a broken (dotted) line with the letter Z within or next to the symbol; dummy areas, lines, structures and objects are denoted in green and supplemented with the letter L within or next to the symbol;

- In plotting the position of subunits on the map (diagram) for different times, conventional symbols are supplemented with slashes, dotted lines, dots and other marks or are slightly shaded in different colors; the time to which a particular troop position relates is indicated beneath the sub-unit (unit) designation or on the same line;
- All inscriptions are disposed parallel to the lower (upper) edge of the map (diagram); letters and figures are written without connectives, making their size conform with the scale of the map and the troop echelon; inscriptions can be made on a free place of the map (diagram) with an arrow to the conventional symbol;
- A graphic document made on a transparent base to the map must have at least three points (for subsequent alignment), usually situated at the corners of the inside border of the map sheet or at the intersection of the grid; the scale, map number system and year of publication of the map on which it is made; and one made to an arbitrary scale and not having a coordinate grid must have an arrow to denote the north-south direction.

Annex 17 - BASIC ABBREVIATIONS USED IN COMBAT DOCUMENTS

Combined-Arms Units and Subunits

Motorized rifle regiment	map
Motorized rifle battalion	mab
Motorized rifle company	mar
Motorized rifle platoon	mau
Motorized rifle squad	mao
Tank regiment	tp
Tank battalion	tb
Tank company	tr
Tank platoon	tv
Airborne regiment	pdp
Airborne battalion	pdb
Airborne company	pdr
Airborne platoon	pdv
Airborne squad	pdo
Machinegun-artillery battalion	pulab
Machinegun-artillery company	pular
Grenade-launcher platoon	gv
Grenade-launcher squad	go
Machinegun company	pulr
Machinegun platoon	pulv
Machinegun squad	pulo
Headquarters security company	kr
Headquarters security platoon	xv

Artillery Units and Subunits

Artillery regiment	ap
Artillery battalion	adn
Artillery battery	abatr
Self-propelled artillery battalion	sadn

Self-propelled artillery battery	sabatr
Antitank artillery battalion	ptadn
Antitank artillery battery	ptabatr
Antitank artillery platoon	ptav
Antitank platoon	ptv
Antitank squad	pto
Rocket artillery battalion	readn
Rocket artillery battery	rebatr
ATGM battery	batr PTUR
Mortar battery	minbatr
Mortar platoon	minv
Headquarters platoon	vu
Air Defense Units and Subunits	
SAM regiment	zrp
SAM battalion	zrdn
SAM battery	zrbatr
SAM platoon	zrv
AAA regiment	zenap
AAA battalion	zenadn
AAA battery	zenbatr
AAA platoon	zenav
AA battalion	zdn
AA platoon	zv
AA squad	zo
SAM/artillery battery	zrabatr
Self-propelled AAA platoon	zsav
Special Troops Subunits	
Reconnaissance battalion	rb
Reconnaissance company	rr

Reconnaissance platoon	rv
Reconnaissance squad	ro
Repair, overhaul and rebuilding battalion	rvb
Combat engineer battalion	isb
Combat engineer company	isr
Combat engineer platoon	isv
Combat engineer squad	iso
Assault engineer company	ishr
Assault engineer platoon	ishv
Assault engineer squad	isho
Assault river-crossing company	pdeer
Ponton company	ponr
Ponton platoon	ponv
Tracked amphibian carrier platoon	vgpt
Tracked amphibian carrier squad	ogpt
Tracked self-propelled ferry platoon	vgsp
Tracked self-propelled ferry squad	ogsp
Armored vehicle launched bridge squad	omtu
Chemical defense company	rkhz
Chemical defense platoon	vkzh
Radiological and chemical reconnaissance platoon	vrkhr
Radiological and chemical reconnaissance squad	orkhr
Decontamination platoon	vso
Decontamination squad	oso
Flamethrower company	or
Flamethrower platoon	ov
Flamethrower squad	oo
Signal company	rs

Signal platoon	vs
Signal squad	os
Maintenance company	remr
Maintenance platoon	remv
Servicing and maintenance platoon	vto
Servicing and maintenance squad	oto

Rear Services Subunits

Logistic support battalion	bmo
Logistic support company	rmo
Logistic support platoon	vmo
Motor transport company	avtr
Motor transport platoon	avtv
Motor transport squad	avto
Administrative and supply platoon	khozv
Administrative and supply squad	khozo
support platoon	vob
supply platoon	van
supply squad	osn
Medical battalion	medb
Medical company	medr
Regimental aid station	MPP
Battalion aid station	MPB

Command and Control Facilities

Command post	KP
Alternate command post	ZKP
Airborne command post	VzPU
Rear services command and control facility	TPU
Command-observation post	KNP
Observation post	NP

Recognition and identification post	POB
Air observation post	PVN
General-Purpose Terminology	
Advance guard	Av
Rear guard	Ar
Motor transport gasoline	AB
Battalion refueling point	BZP
Battalion ammunition supply point	BPB
Battalion ration distribution point	BPP
Biological weapons	BO
Bacteriological weapons	BO
Biological contamination	BZ
Bacteriological contamination	BZ
Chemical weapons	KhO
Chemical contamination	KhZ
Nuclear weapons	YaO
Radioactive contamination	RZ
Combat vehicle	BM
Infantry fighting vehicle	BMP
Combat reconnaissance vehicle	BRM
Armored reconnaissance vehicle	BRDM
Basic load	bk
Combat reconnaissance patrol	BRD
Reconnaissance patrol	RD
Flank guard	BPZ
Advance guard	GPZ
Rear guard	TPZ
Group of armored fighting vehicles	BnG
Armored personnel carrier	BTR

Explosives	VV
Precision weapons	VTO
Hill	vys.
Point of advance guard	GD
Obstacle clearing party	GRazgr
Mineclearing party	GRazm
Remotely laid minefield	DUMP
Patrol squad	DO
Patrol tank	DT
Permanent emplacement	DOS
Permanent fortification	DFS
Incendiary weapons	ZzhO
Incendiary weapons	ZzhS
Fueling	zapr.
Protection against mass destruction weapons	ZOMP
Radioactive contamination zone	ZRZ
Chemical contamination zone	ZKhZ
Biological contamination zone	ZBZ
Antiaircraft machinegun	ZPU
Self-propelled antiaircraft gun	ZSU
Surface-to-air missile	ZUR
Engineer observation post	INP
Chemical observation post	KhNP
Engineer reconnaissance patrol	IRD
Chemical reconnaissance patrol	KhRD
Less (not including)	(isk)
Point of departure	iskh. r-zh
Start point	iskh. p.
Kiloton	kt

Command and staff vehicle	KShM
Set	kompl.
Commander, 1st Motorized Rifle Battalion	kmsb-1
Commander, 1st Motorized Rifle Company	kmsr-1
Commander, 1st Motorized Rifle Platoon	kmsv-1
Commander, 2nd Tank Battalion	ktb-2
Commander, 2nd Tank Company	ktr-2
Commander, 2nd Tank Platoon	ktv-2
Traffic regulating point	KPP
Heat-emitting decoy	LTTs
Decoy flare	LTl
Low wire entanglement	MZZ
Massed fire	MO
Company aid station	MPR
Minefield	MVZ
Amphibious landing	MDes
Tactical airborne landing	TakVD
Fixed barrage	NZO
Creeping barrage	PZO
Emergency supplies	NZ
Minimum level of supply	NSZ
Enveloping detachment	Obo
Raiding detachment	Reydo
Special detachment	spo
Combined-arms reserve	OshchRez
Antitank reserve	PTRez
Antiair-assault reserve	PDRez
Fire ambush	OZas
Reconnaissance ambush	RZas

Firing position	OP
Launch position	SP
Outskirts	okr.
Benchmark, elevation	otm.
Lone, separate	otd.
Chemical agents	OV
Persistent chemical agents	SOV
Nonpersistent chemical agents	NOV
Detachment for mopping up in aftermath	OLP
Movement support detachment	OOD
Forward detachment	PO
Reconnaissance detachment	RO
River crossing equipment	PDess
Mobile obstacle detachment	POZ
Field refueling point	PZP
Successive fire concentration	PSO
Enemy	pr-k
Air defense	PVO
Antitank defense	PTO
Antipersonnel minefield	PPMP
Antitank minefield	PTMP
Antitank guided missile	PTUR
Antitank missile system	PTRK
Line of deployment into battalion columns	RRBK
Line of deployment into company columns	RRRK
Line of deployment into platoon columns	RRVK
Traffic control point	p. reg.
Phase line	r-zh reg.
Technical observation post	PTN

Technical assistance post	PTP
Radiological and chemical reconnaissance	RKhR
Radio link	r/n
Radio net	r/s
Reconnaissance-fire complex	ROK
Reconnaissance-strike complex	RUK
Reconnaissance detachment	RO
Boundary	razgranliniya
Electronic warfare	REB
Electronic countercountermeasures	REZ
Electronic equipment	RES
Area	r-n
Decontamination station	PuSO
Repair party	RemG
Repair and recovery team	REG
Security detachment at the halt	StO
Outpost	StZ
Security post	StP
Northern	sev.
Southern	yuzhn.
Eastern	vost.
Western	zap.
Northwestern	sev.-zap.
Northeastern	sev.-vost.
Southwestern	yugo-zap.
Southeastern	yugo-vost.
Remote minelaying system	SDM
Concentrated fire	SO
Daily ration	s/d

Armored vehicle launched bridge	MTU
Likely avenue of tank approach	TON
Servicing and maintenance	TO
Communications center	US
Fortified area	UR
Assault detachment	ShO
Assault team	ShG
Nuclear mine	YaM

Annex 18 - SAMPLE ENTRIES IN OBSERVATION LOGS

IN OBSERVATION LOG

Time of Observation	What Noticed and Where	To Whom Reported and When
0945	"14" July 19__ Reference Point 2, down 100, machinegun in emplacement near bush. Fired three short bursts	Captain Petrov at 0950

IN RADIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL OBSERVATION LOG

(First half of log)

Time of Measurement	Radiation Level, rnd (roentgens) per hour	Measurement Site (Coordinates)	To Whom Reported and When
1230	0.5	"14" July 19__ Motorized rifle battalion command-observation post (22841)	Captain Petrov at 1232

(Second half of log)

Time of Use (Detection) of Chemical Agent	Type of Chemical Agent	Means of Application	Site of Use (Detection) of Chemical Agent (Coordinates)	Size of Contaminated Sector, m		To Whom and When Reported (When Signal Was Given)
				Length	Width	
1020	Sarin	Artillery	"14" July 19__ 1st Mot Rif Co (22824)	600	400	Captain Petrov at 1024 (signal given at 1021)

Annex 19 - PROCEDURE FOR PERFORMING PARTIAL DECONTAMINATION OF PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT AND ACTIONS WITH INJURY BY CHEMICAL AGENTS

1. Partial decontamination of equipment includes partial chemical, radiological and biological decontamination of arms and equipment. Partial decontamination of personnel is done simultaneously if necessary. Partial decontamination of equipment and personnel is carried out during performance of the combat mission under the direction of the platoon (squad, tank) commander immediately with contamination by chemical agents, or after exiting the contaminated area at the place indicated by the company commander if personnel are wearing protective masks and means of skin protection at the moment of contamination, as well as with contamination by radioactive substances and biological (bacterial) agents. During lengthy presence on contaminated terrain, partial decontamination of equipment also can be done in the contaminated area.

2. Partial chemical (biological) decontamination of arms and equipment consists of neutralizing or removing chemical agents (pathogenic microbes and toxins), and partial radiological decontamination consists of the removal of radioactive substances from contaminated surfaces.

With contamination by chemical agents or biological (bacterial) agents, those parts and surfaces of arms and equipment with which the personnel come in contact in performing the combat mission are processed. With contamination by radioactive substances the entire contaminated surface is processed. Individual weapons and small objects are fully processed in all instances.

Partial Chemical (Biological) and Radiological Decontamination of Individual Weapons

Partial chemical (biological) decontamination of individual weapons is performed with the help of personal CW decontamination kits, with which their entire surface is processed. After processing with a CW decontaminant liquid, the weapon is wiped with dry pads and lubricated. At the first opportunity the weapon must be disassembled, cleaned and lubricated. In the absence of a personal CW decontamination kit, chemical (biological) decontamination of the weapon can be done by wiping it dry from top to bottom (especially thoroughly in places of joints, slots and grooves) with pads made from rags soaked in radiological decontaminant solution, solvents, fuel, aqueous solutions or detergents as well as with dry rags and other local materials. Contaminated external surfaces are processed with generously soaked pads, and inner surfaces with slightly wrung pads. Sponging down with snow is done for 10-15 minutes. Remnants of snow are removed with rags or oakum.

Partial radiological decontamination of individual weapons is done by wiping with pads made of rags soaked in radiological decontaminant solution, water or fuel or with dry rags. For radiological decontamination with moist pads it is necessary to prepare 3-5 rag pads, place the weapon in a vertical or tilted position and process the weapon's entire surface from top to bottom by wiping it two or three times. After processing with moist pads, the weapon should be

dried with dry pads. Radiological decontamination of a weapon with dry pads is done in the very same sequence as in processing with moist pads. During processing the pad must be turned continuously and replaced with a new one when it becomes dirty. After processing with dry pads the weapon should be processed with soaked pads at the very first opportunity.

Partial Chemical (Biological) and Radiological Decontamination of Combat Equipment

Partial chemical (biological) decontamination of IFV's (APC's) and tanks is done with the help of decontamination kits and devices or by wiping with rags soaked with a chemical decontaminant solution, and in its absence with solvents or fuel. This is done by wiping with brushes of the kits and devices, with rags soaked in radiological decontaminant solution, solvents, fuel or water, or by vacuuming (or sweeping with means at hand).

With partial chemical (biological) decontamination of the IFV (APC) and tank, the surface of the turret, hatch covers, upper front plate, upper inclined side plates, arms, tools and personnel locations are processed. In partial radiological decontamination the entire contaminated surface is processed.

Chemical (Biological) and Radiological Decontamination of Fieldworks

Chemical (biological) and radiological decontamination of an emplacement, trench or communication trench without revetment is accomplished by cutting away contaminated soil up to 3 cm thick or a layer of snow 4-6 cm thick (up to 20 cm of loose snow when contaminated by chemical agents). First the contaminated layer is cut away from the berm, then from the slopes (beginning from the top) and from the bottom. The soil which has been cut away is collected in buckets, boxes and bags with shovels and carried aside. Disturbed maskirovka is restored. Emplacements and trenches with revetment are chemically (biologically) decontaminated by wiping them or spraying them with CW decontaminant liquids. Radiological decontamination can be done by sweeping with branches, brushes and rags; one and the same place is swept two or more times.

3. Partial decontamination of personnel consists of removing radioactive substances and neutralizing or removing chemical agents and biological (bacterial) agents from exposed sections of the skin and from individual protective gear, clothing, gear and footwear.

When exposed sections of skin as well as small sections of clothing and gear are contaminated by chemical agents, personal CW decontamination kits are used for radiological decontamination. Pouches of CW materials are used with significant contamination.

The personal CW decontamination kit is used when clothing and gear has been contaminated by vapors of chemical agents such as sarin. For processing it is necessary to open the kit package and remove the small bag of decontaminant. Tapping the bag lightly against clothing and headgear, powder them evenly,

rubbing the powder into the fabric with the bag or the hand in protective gloves. Then shake the powder off the clothing and headgear.

Chemical decontamination of means of skin protection which are being worn is done using decontamination kits and devices.

With contamination by radioactive substances, first it is necessary to decontaminate one's weapon, then shake (sweep, beat) individual protective gear or wipe it with a water-soaked rag and remove it; shake (sweep, beat) the clothing without removing the breathing mask; sweep or wipe gear and footwear with a water-soaked rag; wash exposed sections of hands and neck with clean water, then wipe or wash the helmet; remove the breathing mask and thoroughly beat it, then wash the face with clean water and rinse out the mouth and throat.

The breathing mask is not removed during decontamination on contaminated terrain.

In case of a water shortage exposed sections of skin are processed by wiping them with moist cotton or gauze rags. In the absence of water the pad is soaked with radiological decontaminant solution from the personal CW decontamination kit or from the pouch of CW materials. In winter the clothing, gear and footwear can be processed with uncontaminated snow.

With contamination by biological (bacterial) agents it is necessary to process one's weapon and then shake (sweep, beat) clothing, gear, footwear and individual protective gear without removing the protective mask. After this wipe hands, neck, helmet and outer surface of the protective mask helmet facepiece with liquid from the personal CW decontamination kit (or pouch of CW materials).

4. Actions with contamination by chemical agents depend on the group to which these agents belong.

The first signs of injury by chemical agents with a *neuromuscular* effect are contraction of pupils (myosis), deterioration of vision, especially at twilight and at night, headache, salivation, nausea, general weakness, shortness of breath and a heavy feeling in the chest. With the appearance of the first signs of injury the protective mask is immediately put on and an antidote is introduced using the syringe from the individual first-aid kit.

A sign of the presence of chemical agents with *general toxic effect* is an odor of bitter almonds, and signs of injury are a metallic taste and burning in the mouth, numbness of the tip of the tongue, dizziness and a state of anxiety. With the appearance of the first signs of injury the protective mask is immediately put on and a crushed ampule with antidote is introduced beneath the helmet facepiece. In case of an abrupt weakening of respiration one should again introduce the antidote, and if the victim loses consciousness give him artificial respiration.

External signs of the presence of chemical agents with a *blister effect* are visible drops of dark brown, oily liquid smelling of garlic, and signs of injury are the appearance of a sensation of sand in the eyes, lacrimation and photophobia, reddening and itching of the skin, and then blisters and sores. When stricken it is necessary to treat contaminated sections of skin and clothing with the personal CW decontamination kit and wash the eyes with clean water.

An external sign of the presence of chemical agents with a *choking effect* is the odor of rotten hay, and signs of injury are the appearance of coughing, difficulty in breathing, dizziness, pain in the epigastric area and nausea. When stricken by them it is necessary to put on the protective mask immediately, sharply restrict physical stress, take steps to warm and provide rest for victims, remove gear, unbutton the collar and take shelter from the cold, and in addition drink hot water after evacuation from the contaminated area and removal of the protective mask. It is prohibited to give victims artificial respiration.

Annex 20 - FIELDWORKS

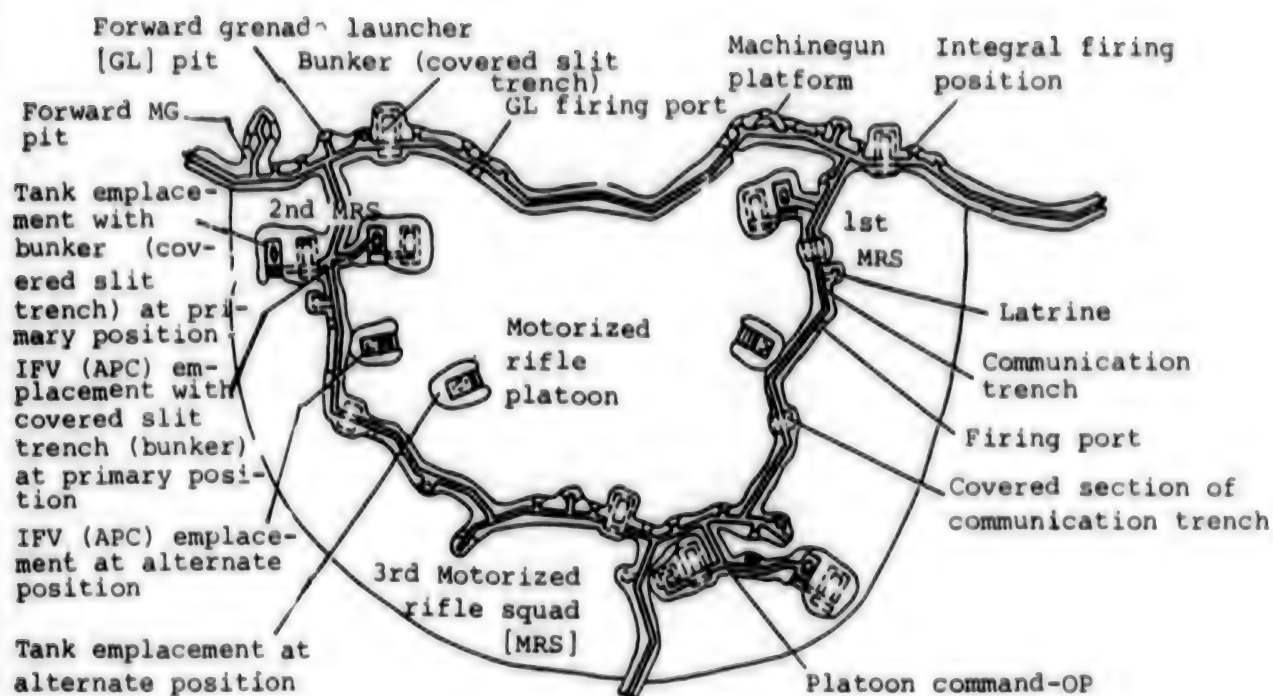


Fig. 1. Field fortification of first echelon company motorized rifle platoon strongpoint (variant)

Preparation takes 1,100 man-hours and 7 machine hours of a tank with bulldozer equipment. Materials: round timber 45 m³, wire 135 kg. An additional 350 man-hours are required for revetting 30% of emplacements and communication trenches. Materials: round timber 20 m³, wire 120 kg.

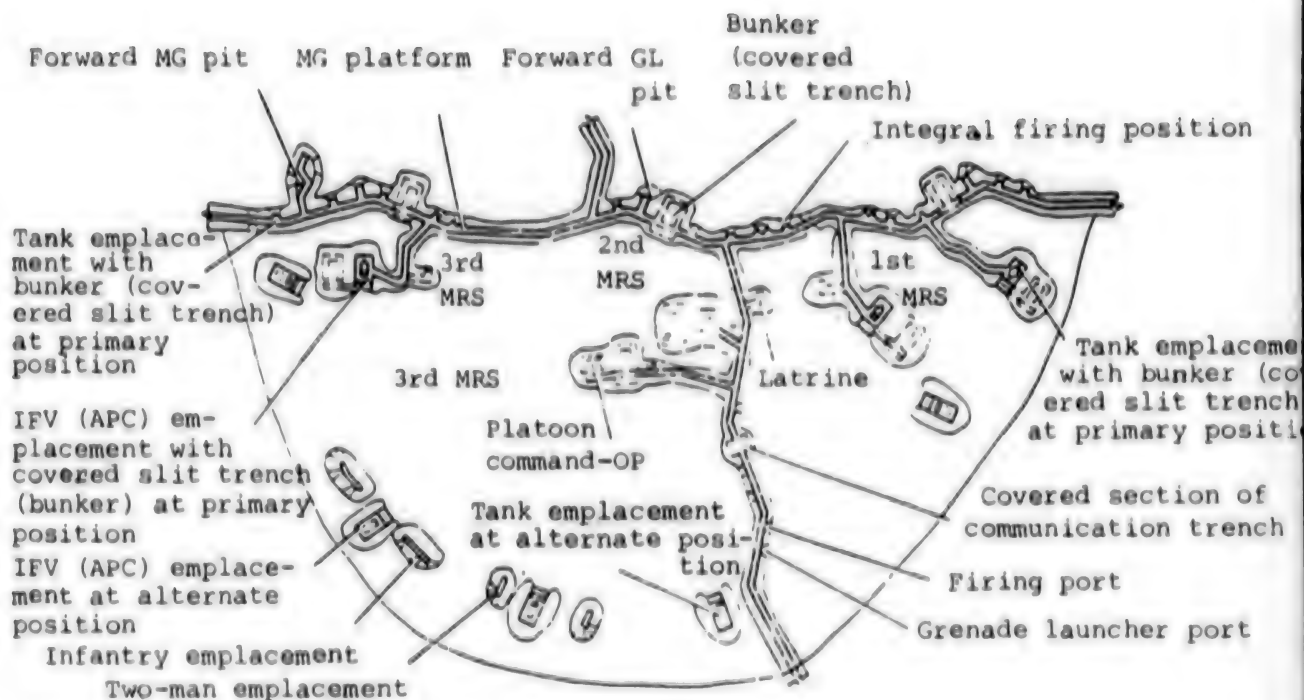


Fig. 2. Field fortification of second echelon company motorized rifle platoon strongpoint (variant)

Preparation takes 1,250 man-hours and 7 machine-hours of tank with dozer equipment. Materials: round timber 45 m³, wire 135 kg. An additional 350 man-hours are required for revetting 30% of emplacements and communication trenches. Materials: round timber 20 m³, wire 120 kg.

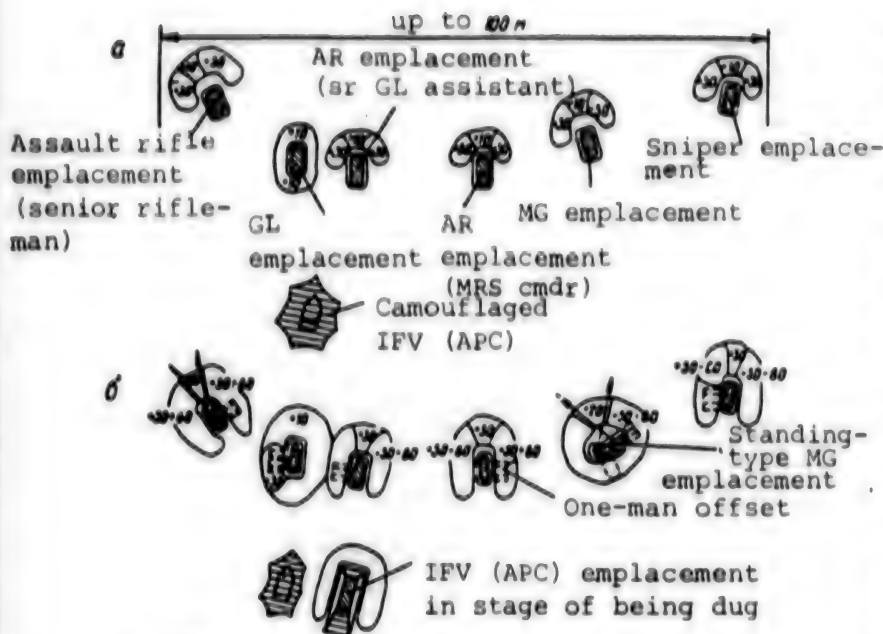
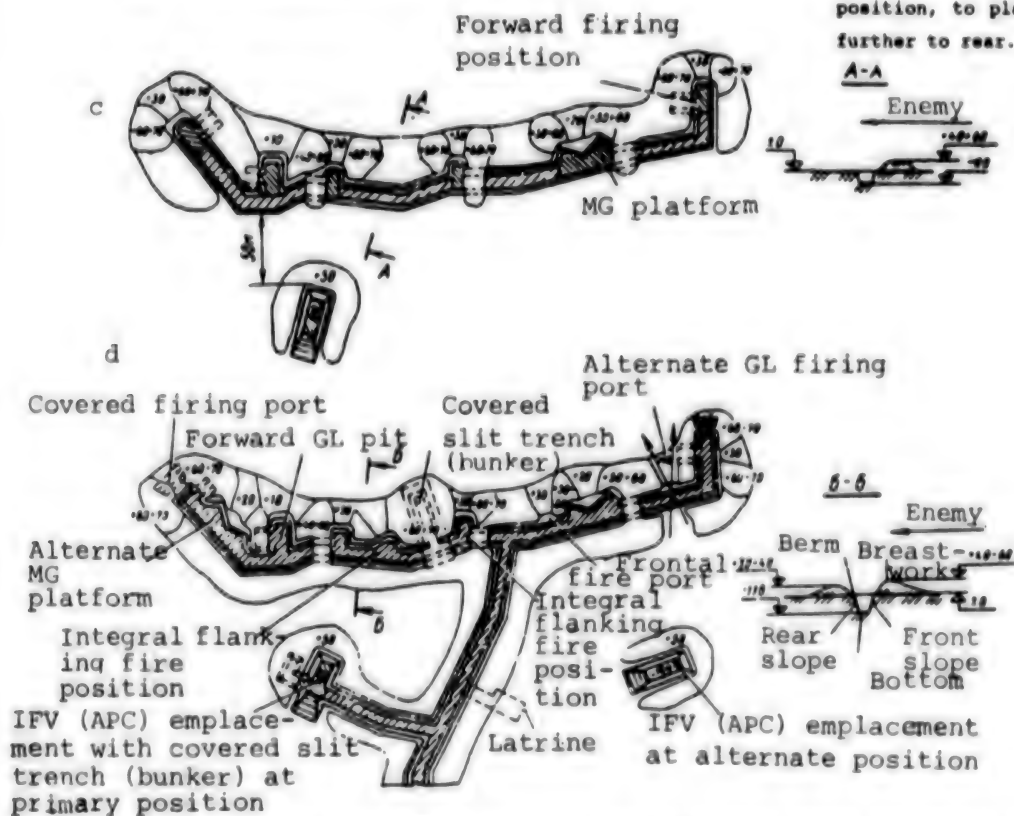
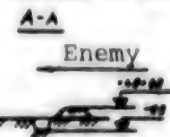


Fig. 3. Squad position (manual preparation sequence): a. making individual shell scrapes, camouflaging IFV (APC) to resemble terrain background;

b. deepening emplacements to 1.1 m, making personnel offsets and two-man emplacements with offsets (if necessary), commencement of digging IFV (APC) emplacement;

c. connecting one-man and two-man emplacements by a trench 0.6 m deep into a squad emplacement, completion of digging IFV (APC) emplacement;

d. deepening trench to 1.1 m; making alternate firing ports and platforms of bunker or covered slit trench, integral firing positions, covered firing ports, and ammunition recesses; digging and camouflaging IFV (APC) emplacement at alternate position; digging communication trench to IFV (APC) emplacement at main position, to platoon command-OP and further to rear.



Preparing a squad position takes 300-400 man-hours with an infantry shovel and 150-200 man-hours with a combat engineer shovel.

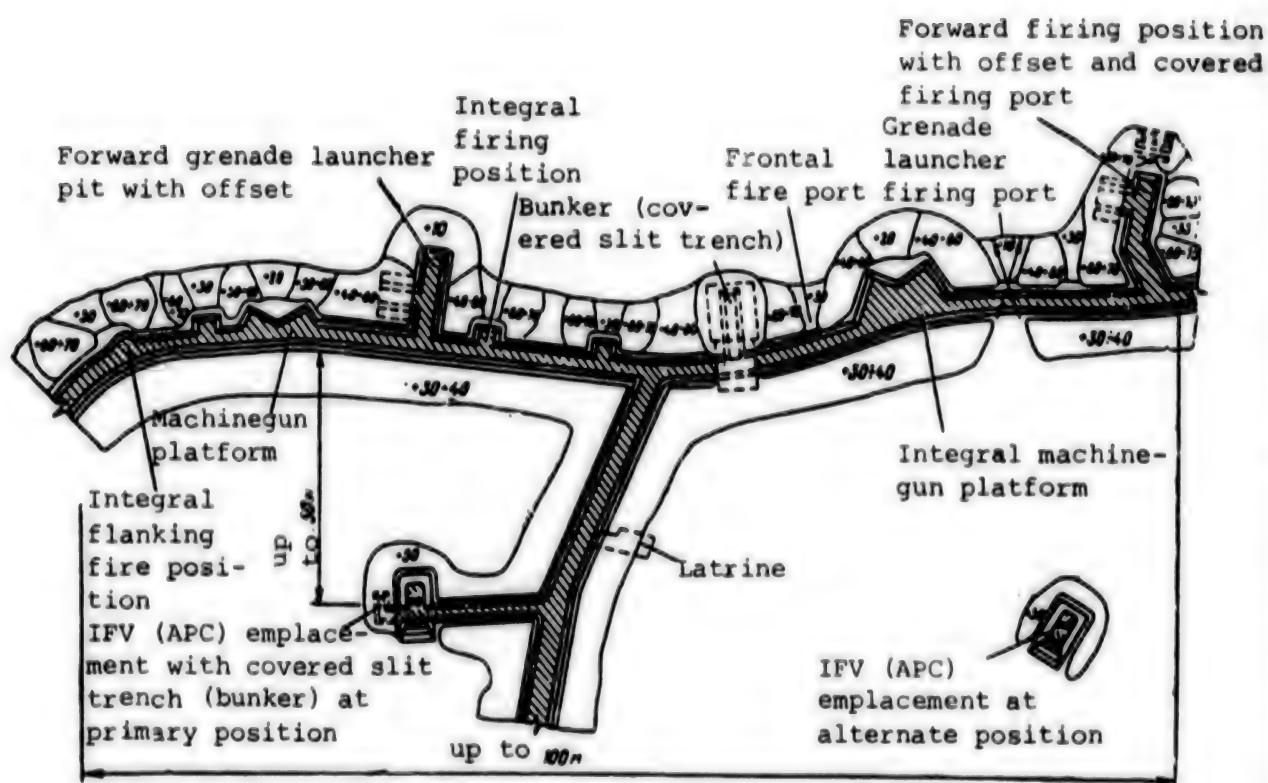


Fig. 4. Preparation of squad position in trench sector dug by excavating equipment

With dead ground ahead of trench, forward small arms positions may be made in addition.

Preparing position takes 160-240 man-hours with infantry shovel and 80-120 man-hours with combat engineer shovel.

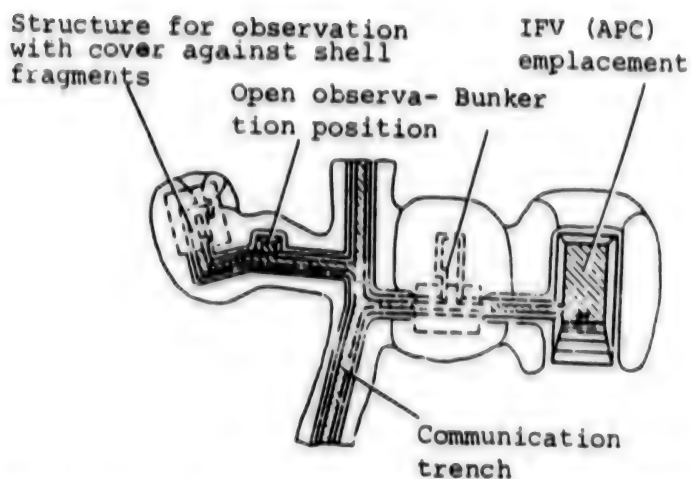


Fig. 5. Field fortification of platoon command-observation post

Constructing the command-observation post takes 80 man-hours and 0.6 machine hours with PZM-2 regimental excavating equipment. Materials: round timber 7.5 m³, wire 8 kg.

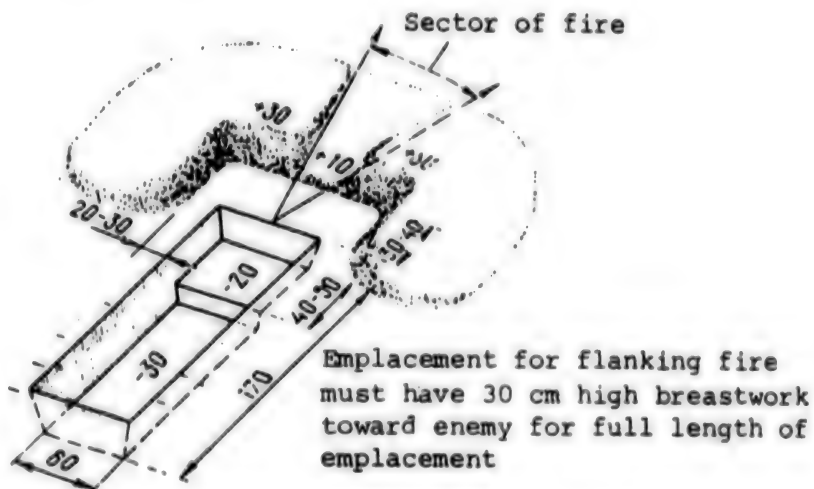


Fig. 6. Prone assault rifle emplacement

Preparing emplacement takes 0.5 man-hours with an infantry shovel.

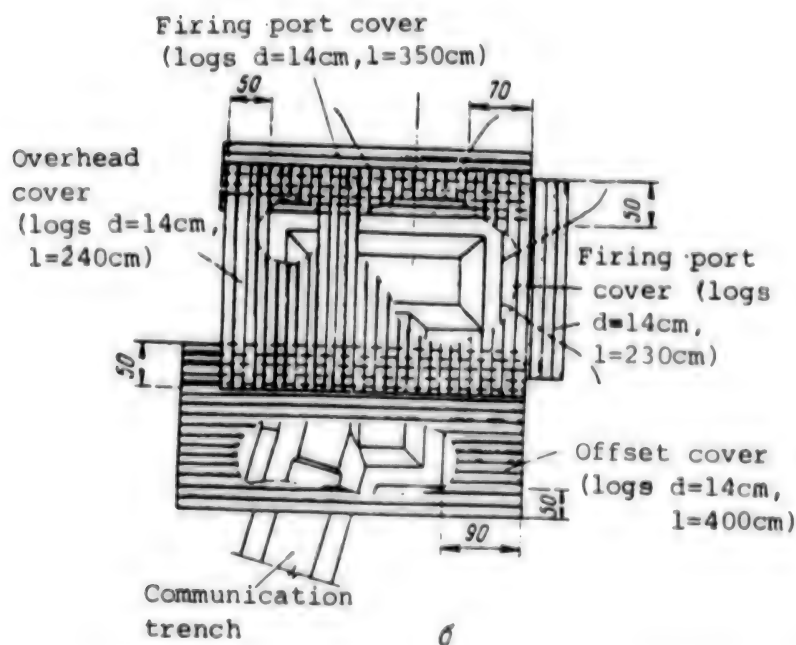
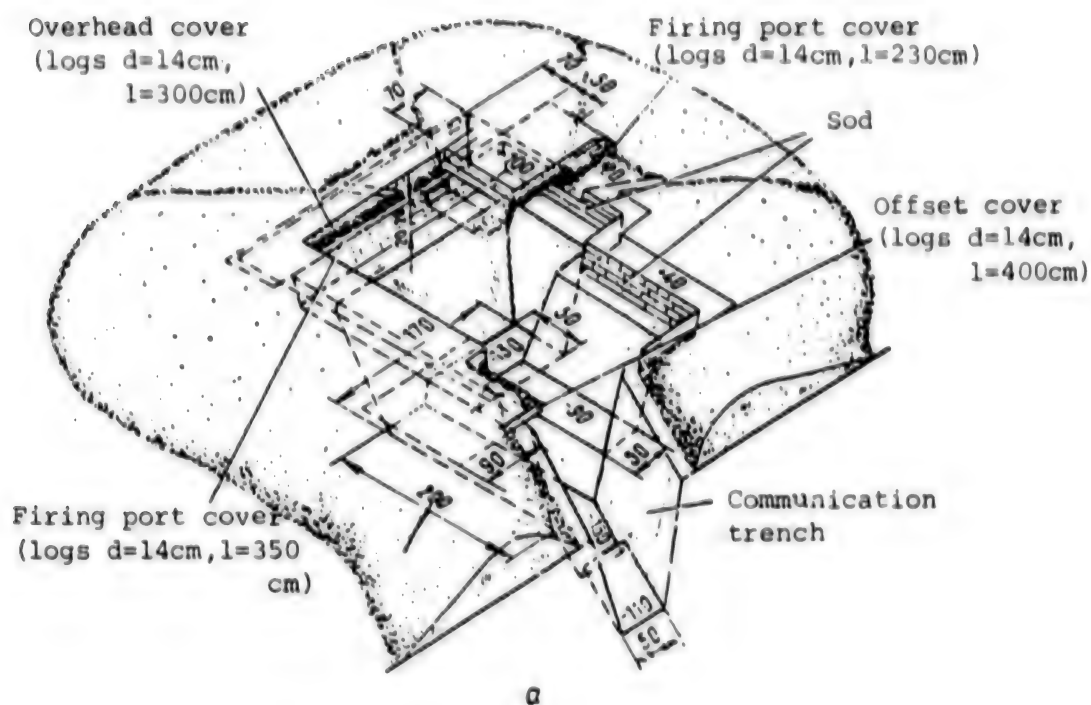


Fig. 7. Platoon commander's observation structure with cover against shell fragments:

a. general view; b. layout of elements of cover and firing ports

Making the structure takes 30 man-hours with a combat engineer shovel. Materials: round timber 2.5 m³, wire 4 kg.

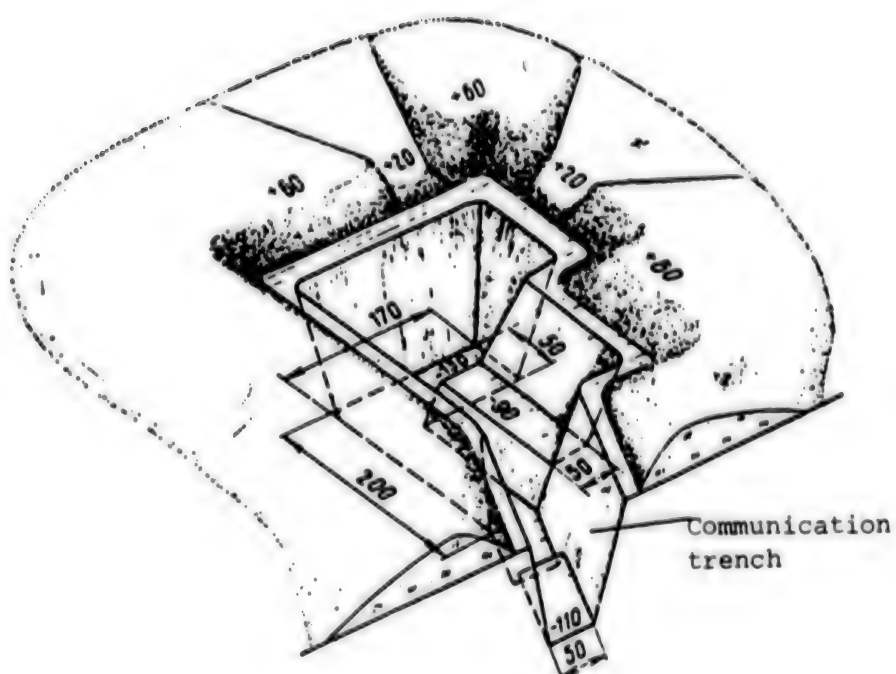


Fig. 8. Open platoon commander's observation structure

Preparing structure takes 5 man-hours with combat engineer shovel.

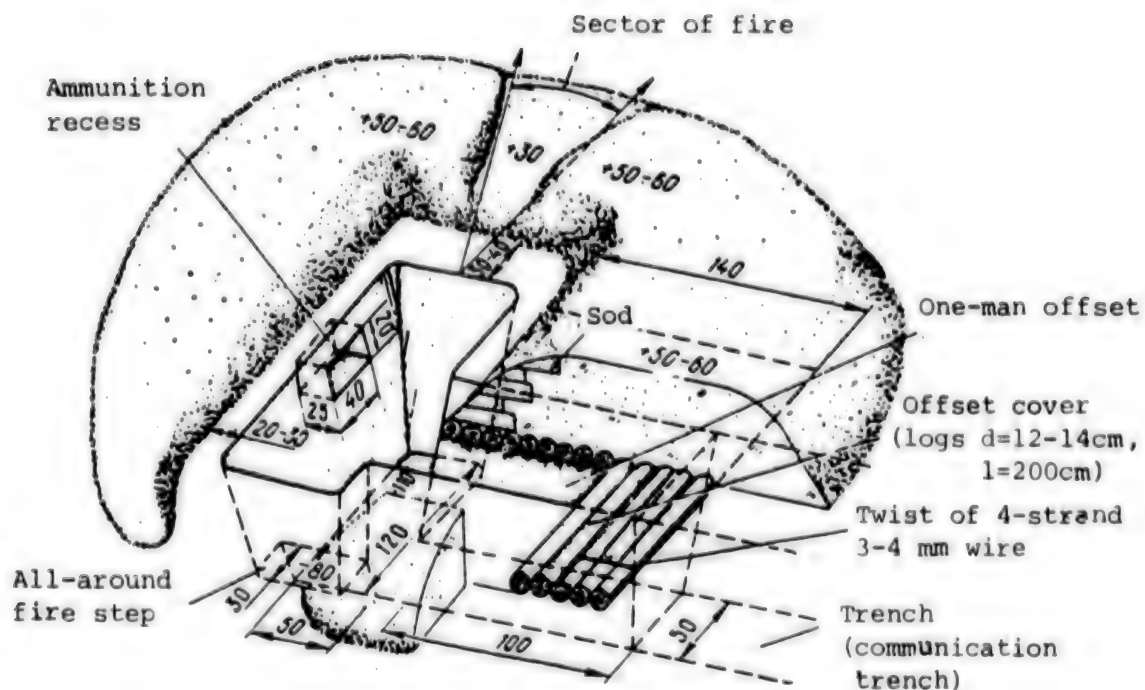


Fig. 9. Standing-type assault rifle emplacement

Preparing emplacement takes 8.5 man-hours with infantry shovel.
Materials: round timber 0.4 m^3 , wire 1.5 kg

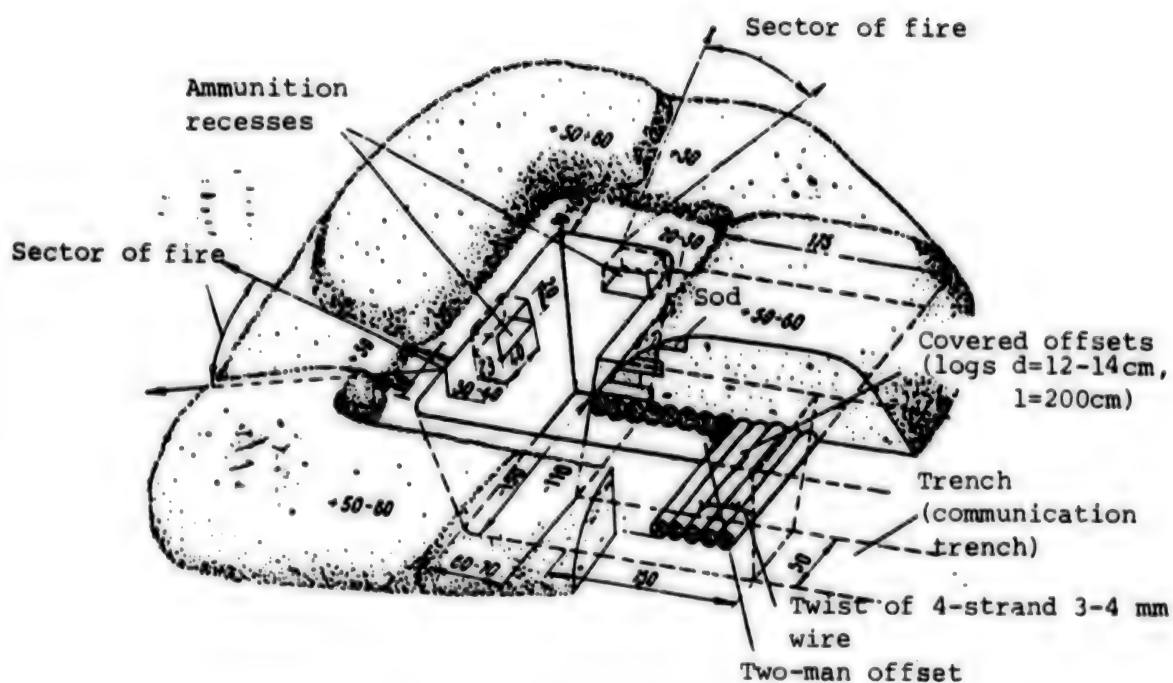


Fig. 10. Two-man emplacement

Preparing emplacement takes 10 man-hours with infantry shovel.
Materials: round timber 0.5 m^3 , wire 1.5 kg.

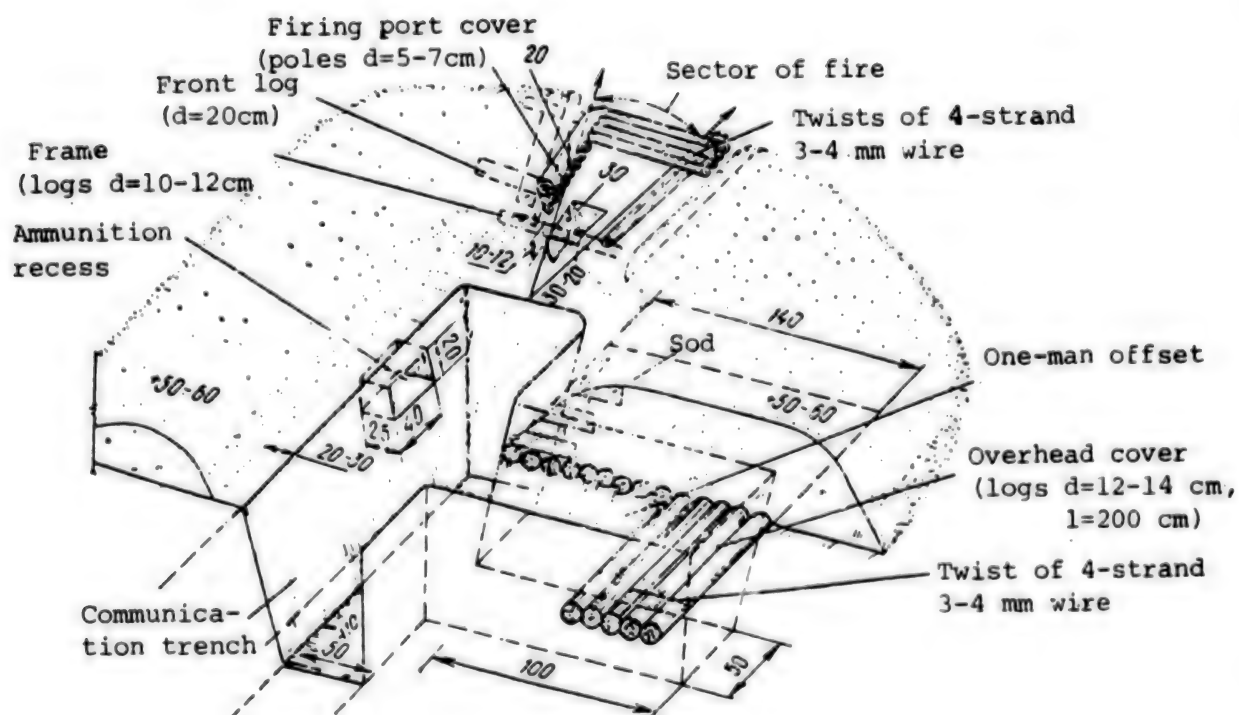


Fig. 11. Forward firing position with offset and covered firing port

Preparing firing position with infantry shovel takes 10 man-hours.
Materials: round timber 0.5 m³, wire 3.0 kg.

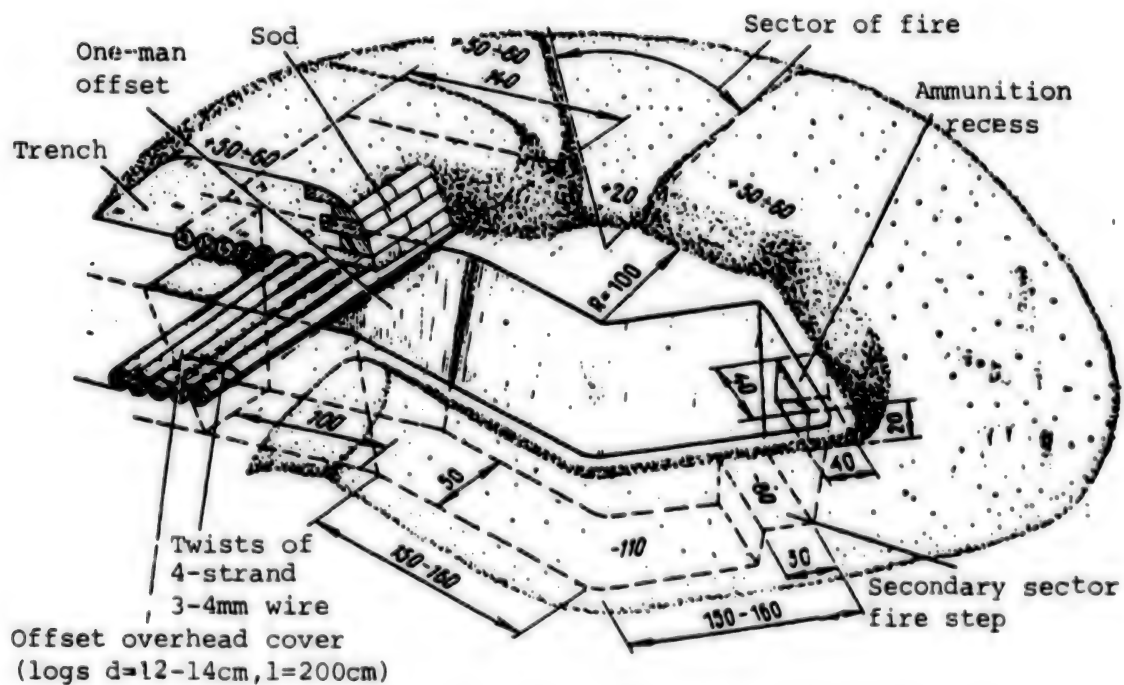


Fig. 13. Standing-type machinegun emplacement

Preparing emplacement takes 10 man-hours with infantry shovel. Materials: round timber 0.4 m³, wire 1.5 kg.

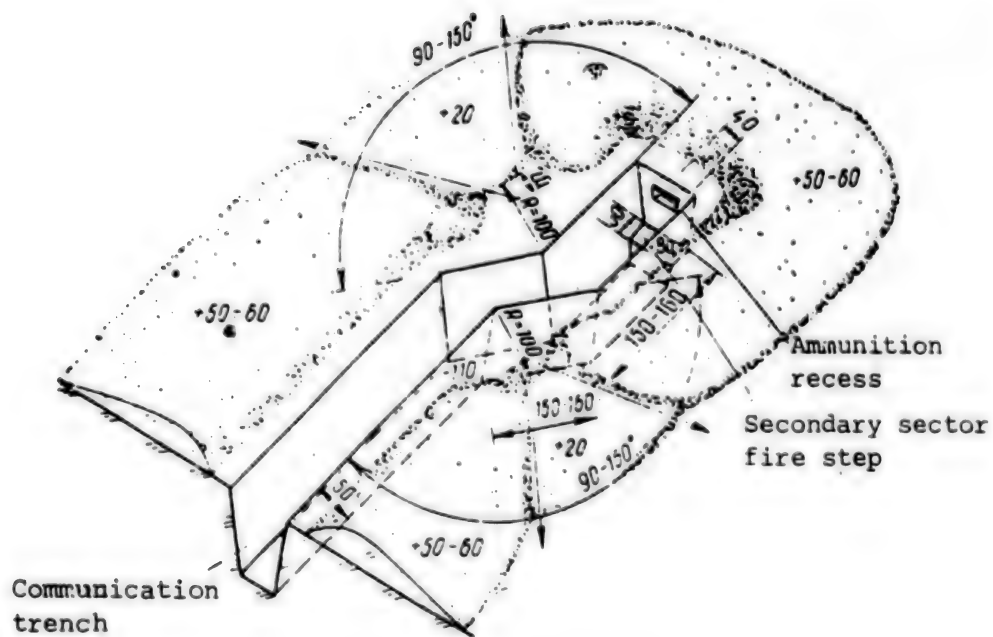


Fig. 14. Forward position with machinegun platforms (variant)

Preparing structure takes 11 man-hours with infantry shovel.

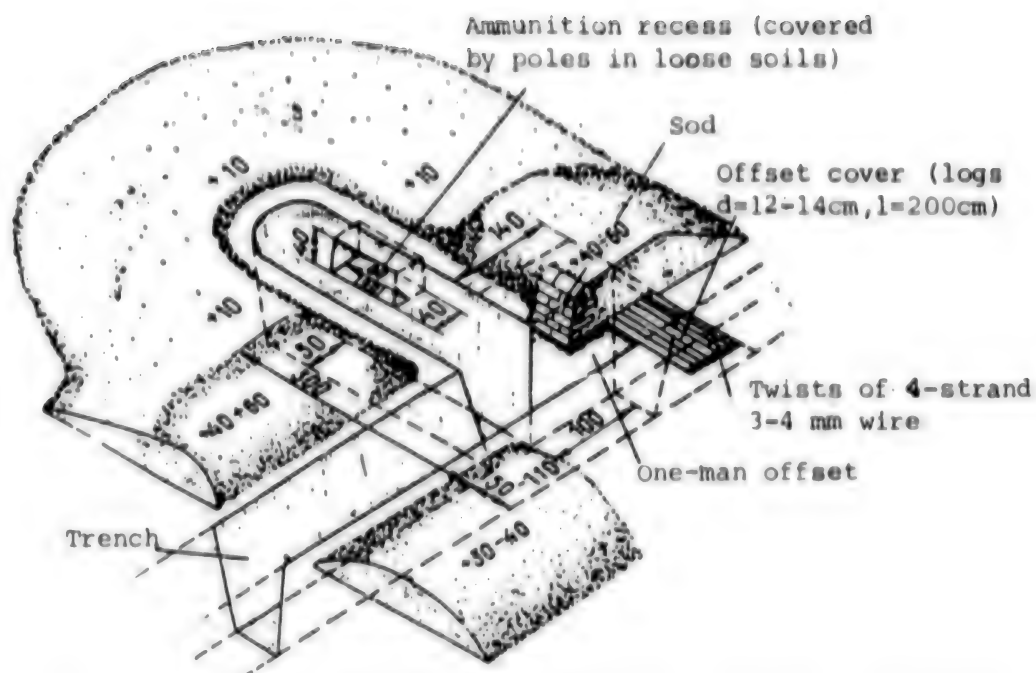


Fig. 15. Shoulder-fired antitank grenade launcher emplacement

Figure in parentheses relates to emplacement for RPO flame weapon.

Preparing emplacement takes 7 man-hours. Materials: round timber 0.4 m³, wire 1.5 kg.

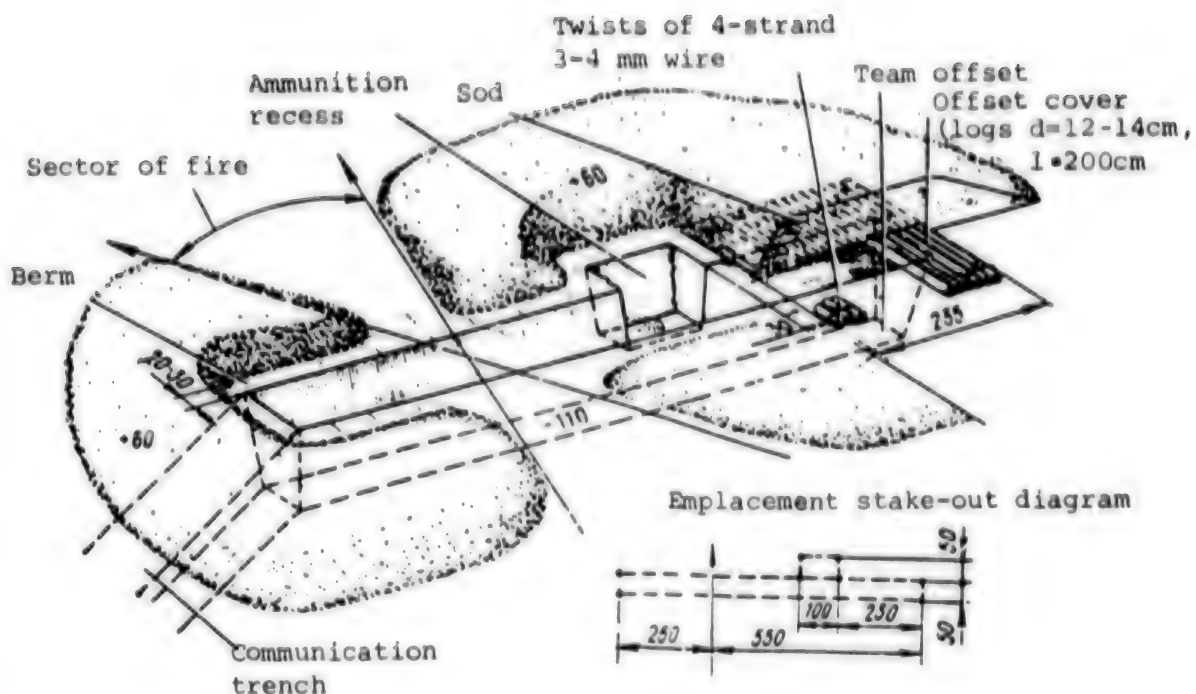


Fig. 16. SPG-9M heavy antitank grenade launcher emplacement

Preparing emplacement takes 17 man-hours. If there is time, the ammunition recess is covered by poles 5-7 cm in diameter. Materials: round timber 0.7 m³, wire 1.5 kg.

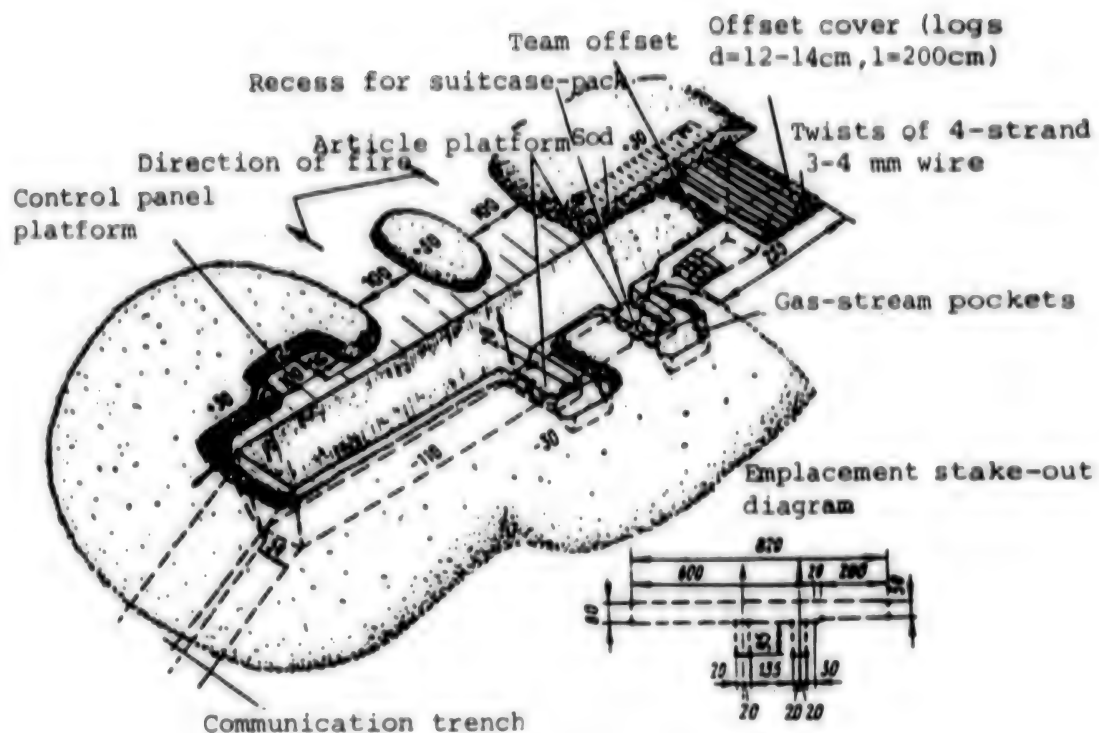


Fig. 17. 9K11 article emplacement

Preparing emplacement takes 18 man-hours. Materials: round timber 0.7 m^3 , wire 1.5 kg.

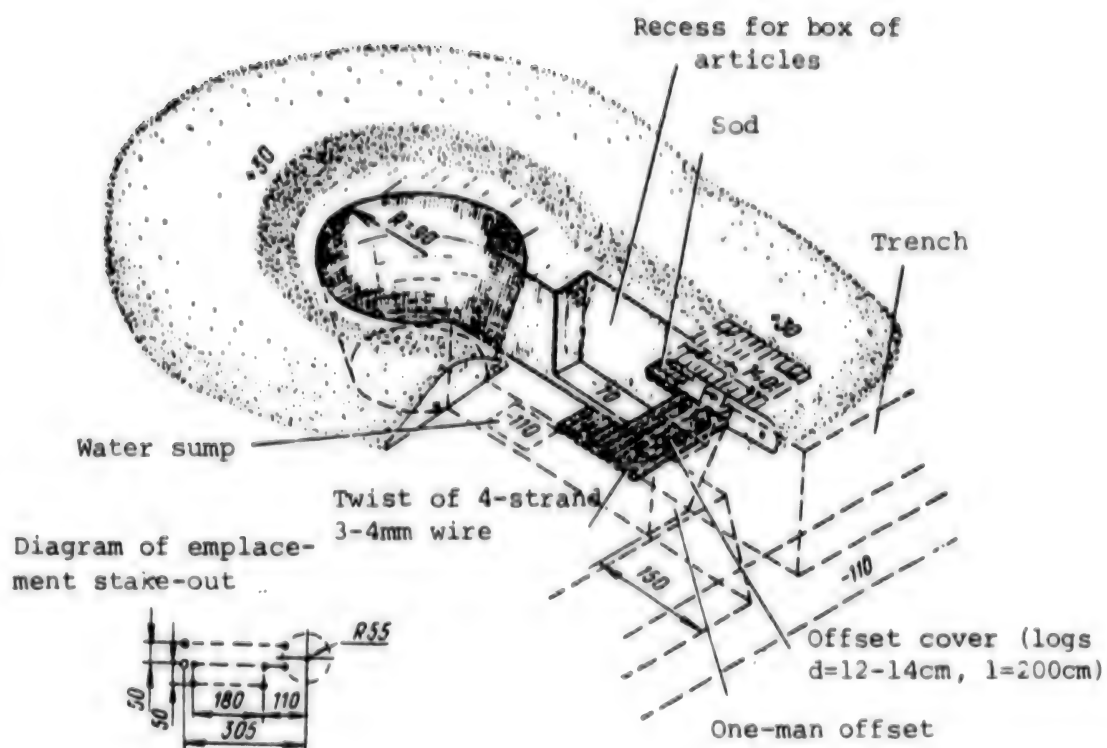


Fig. 20. Antiaircraft gunner emplacement

Making the emplacement takes 8.5 man-hours with a combat engineer shovel.
 Materials: round timber 0.5 m^3 , wire 1.5 kg.

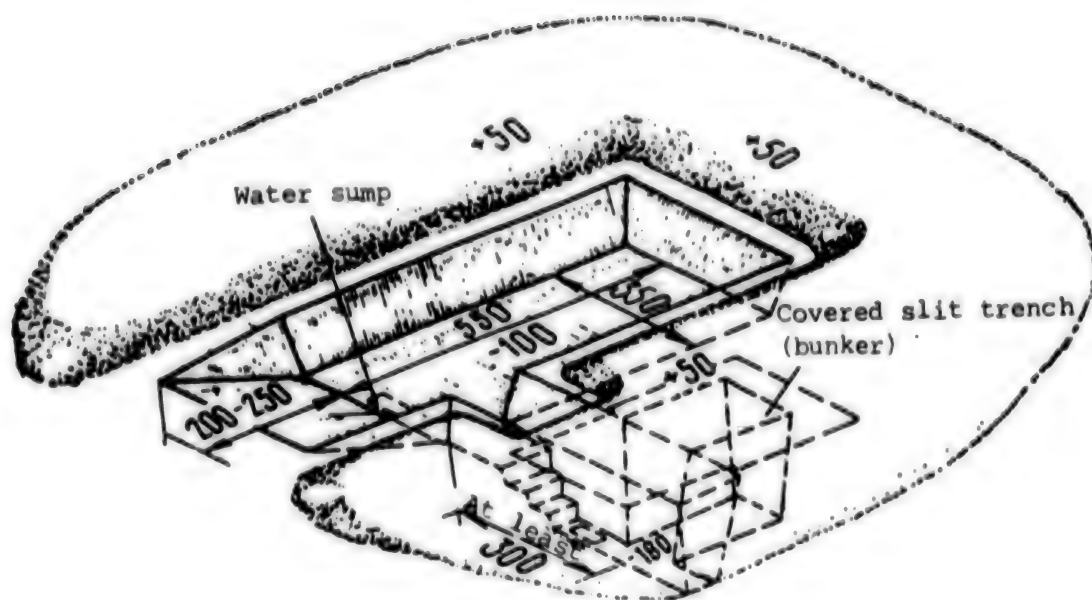


Fig. 21. IFV emplacement with all-around fire

If necessary to conduct fire from vehicle firing ports, breastworks in sector of fire should be +40 cm.

Making the emplacement takes 32 man-hours, and with PZM-2 excavating equipment 0.3 machine-hours and 8 man-hours, less slit trench (bunker).

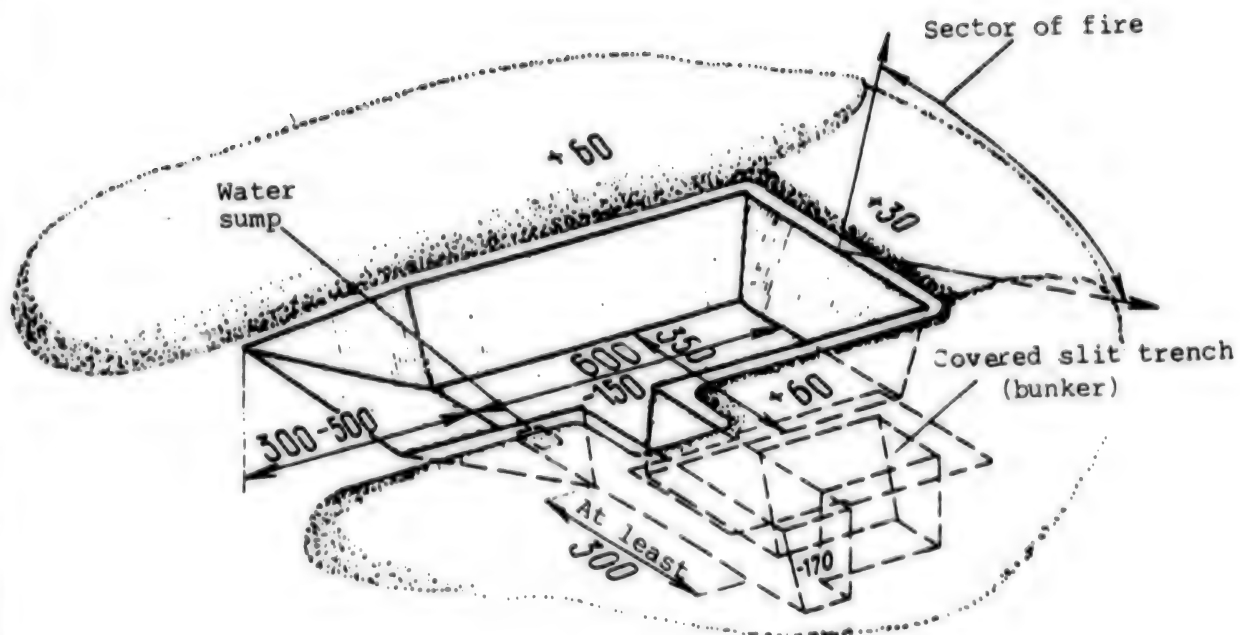


Fig. 22. APC emplacement

Making the emplacement takes 65 man-hours, and with PZH-2 excavating equipment 0.6 machine-hours and 12 man-hours, less slit trench (bunker). No breastwork is made for BTR-60P in sector of fire.

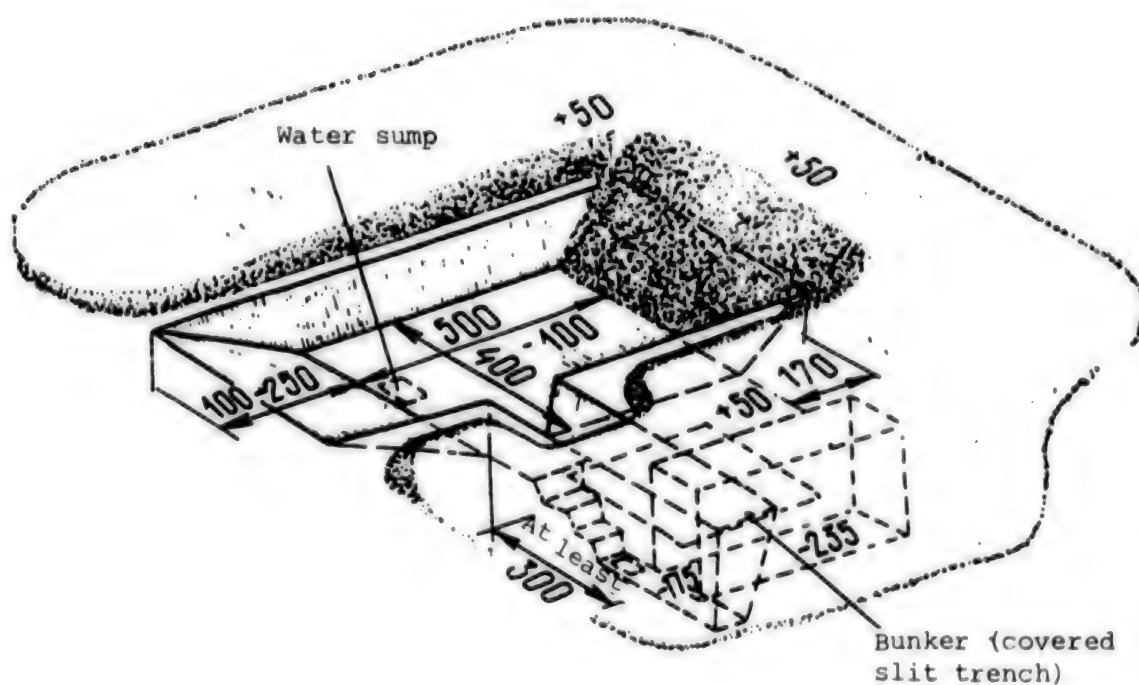


Fig. 23. Tank emplacement with all-around fire

Making the emplacement (less bunker) using tank with dozer equipment takes 0.6 machine hours and 5 man-hours.

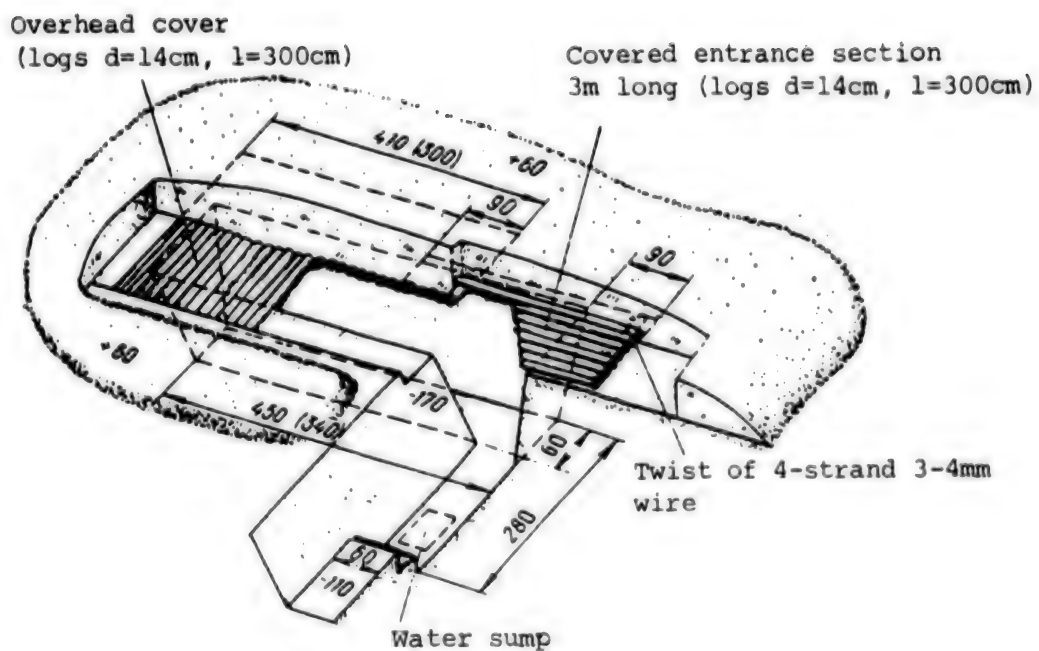


Fig. 24. Covered squad (team, crew) slit trench

Making the slit trench takes 24 (20) man-hours. Materials: round timber 2.7 (2.3) m³, wire 4 kg.

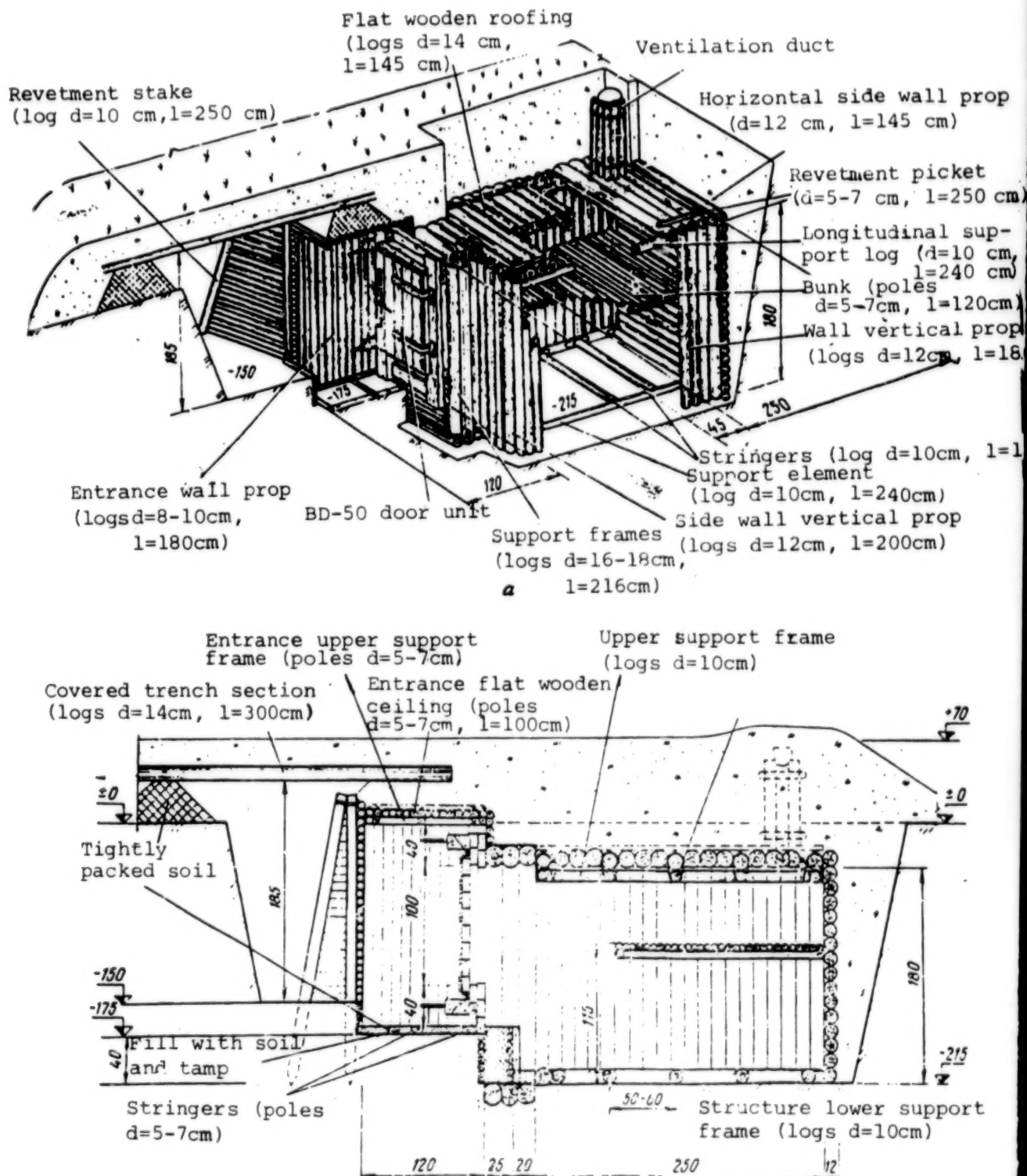


Fig. 25. Bunker of unjointed design: a. general view; b. longitudinal section

Making the bunker takes 90 man-hours. Materials: round timber 4.95 m^3 , wire 6.5 kg, nails 1.8 kg.

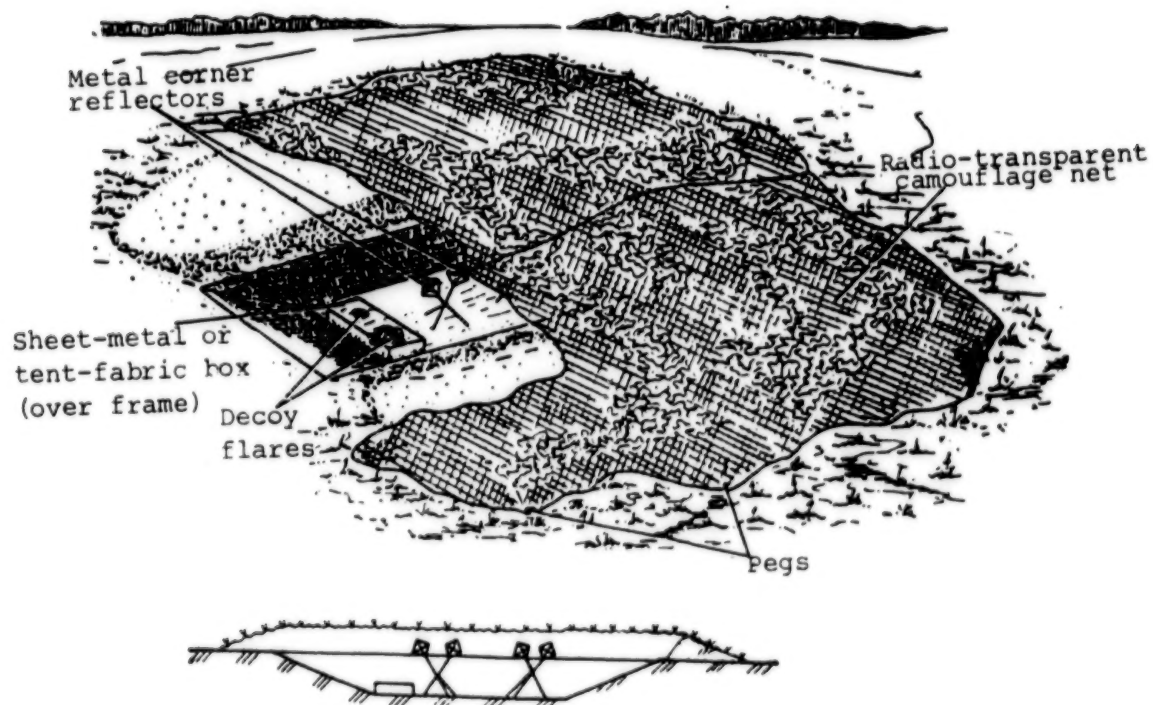


Fig. 27. Simulating equipment in shelter (emplacement) using maskirovka materials

Preparation takes 20 man-hours, one camouflage net (12x18 m), 4 metal corner reflectors, and 2 decoy flares.

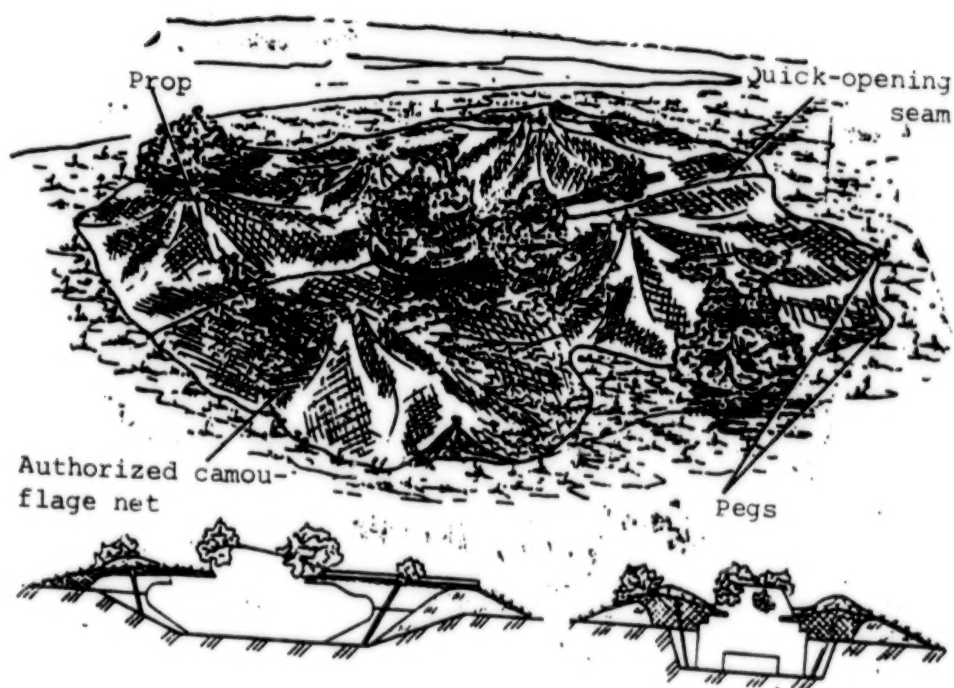


Fig. 26. Camouflaging combat equipment in emplacement to resemble terrain background (variant)
 Camouflage takes 5 man-hours, authorized camouflage kit, and 0.2 m³ of local camouflaging material.

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